

THE ELECTRICAL



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of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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REPORT OF OUR DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF BUILDING TRADES HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 10th. TO 15th., INCLUSIVE.

The Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m., February 10th, by Bro. James Kirby, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Brother Kirby explained the reasons for the building trades assembling together, and read a resolution adopted at the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor bearing on the matter.

He then introduced President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke at great length, and he submitted the following part of the proceedings of the Norfolk Convention, with a request that they be embodied in the minutes of the Convention.

Discussion on Report of Building Trades Committee.

November 22, 1907.

Delegate McNulty—In support of the proposition as submitted by the Building Trades Committee, I want to say that for the first time in the history of the American labor movement the recognized, bona fide building trades of this country have come to a convention of the American Federation of Labor and have united for the purpose of creating a Building Trades Section that will unite the labor movement of this country. I hope you will not think for a moment that it is the intention of the building trades to separate our labor movement. That is far from the idea. The purpose is to have the building trades and the miscellaneous trades work hand in hand in every city in the country to eliminate, if possible, the continual fighting of building trades over the jurisdiction.

In the past we have made enemies of our friends among the employers through fighting over jurisdiction of work. We realize that unless the building trades can be united under one head it will be impossible to eliminate these fights.

The building trades have agreed among themselves to forget the jurisdiction quarrels, and with the assistance of the Executive Council try to create a Section that will eliminate those quarrels and protect our friends among the employers. I do not have to point to any particular city, but only the metropolis city of the country where at one time the most perfect Building Trades Council existed. As we look back we realize that were it possible for us to again create that body as perfectly as it then existed our trades would be in better condition. We have seen many of the employers forced into employers' association for protection; we have seen them form the Building Trades Council and force down our

throats compulsory arbitration. That is one-sided, and gives nothing to the wage earners. It is for us to unite our forces to fight them. We agreed here in this convention upon a plan to submit for your consideration. I sincerely trust you will give this your careful consideration, and not think for a minute we are trying to form a branch in order to divide the movement. On the contrary, we want to unite the movement and be in a position where we can keep the employers from forcing down our throats compulsory arbitration, or the so-called "open shop," as they are trying to do all over the country today. I trust you will vote in favor of the report of the committee.

Treasurer Lennon—I am not a member of the Building Trades, but I want to ask a question. I would like to ask the committee what is their plan as to representation of this Section in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. I did not hear that point brought out at all.

Delegate McNulty—If I may be allowed to answer. The idea of the resolution is merely to create this department. I understand it is what representation will the building trades have in the convention of the American Federation of Labor?

Treasurer Lennon—Yes.

Delegate McNulty—The same representation all other trades have. There is no change whatever in that respect.

Treasurer Lennon—What is the plan to be followed to bring about solidarity of action locally between the central body as now instituted and the local section of the building trades?

Delegate McNulty—No building trades union will be allowed in the Building Trades Department locally unless that local union is affiliated with the central body. Don't think for a minute we are trying to separate this branch from the American Federation of Labor. We want autonomy of central bodies, and questions subject to an appeal to this body at any and all times.

President Gompers—These questions are all of importance for our future guidance.

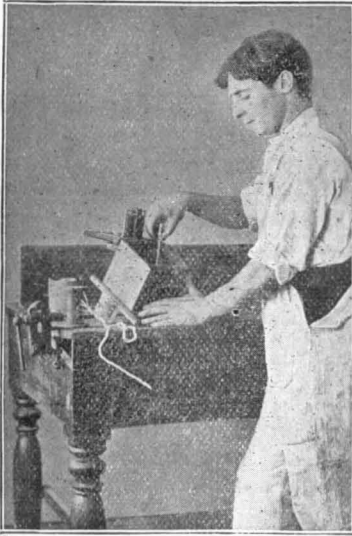
Vice President Duncan—This proposition from the Building Trades Committee is the first tangible action looking to concrete work among them that has ever been presented to this convention. They have had something in their minds all the time along, but it never found concrete shape until now. If this department is recognized and put into use it will consolidate the scattered sections and detached portions of the building trades throughout the country. Some time ago we had a so-called National Building Trades

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organization. It had for its purpose the government of building trades affairs. It had the most wonderful constitution I ever heard of in all my life, and how it hung on by the skin of its teeth this few years past is a mystery to me. It, however, was more or less at some times a refuge for organizations that were not in line with the regular organizations in the building trades. It had, as one of its governing features that local building trades sections in the building trades conventions would be entitled to as many votes as the number of locals in each section, the building trade to be represented by one delegate alone. The local trades sections thus governed the organization. A national building trade might have no delegate on the convention floor.

They had another qualification which set forth that when an appeal came up against a local section it should be referred back to the section in the locality from which it came. In other words, the offender was to be judge and jury. The trades affiliated with this organization soon began to drop away, and something was sought to be done for the building trades and the locals. There was no tangible head with any well regulated national or international rules to govern matters of this kind. Now the report of the committee supplies means for governing the building trades along that line. It is true it may be considered somewhat of an innovation from the laws of the American Federation of Labor; but the building trades need some such government, some such concrete action; they need to have their affairs settled by men of their trade who know their conditions best. If this American Federation of Labor establishes a Building Trades Department which will handle all building trades affairs it will give us a court wherein affairs can be attended to on short notice. It will also be a component part of the American Federation of Labor, and can sail under its banner the building trades sections or committees and consolidate them. The rules laid down will be practically the same in all parts of the country for the government of the building trades, instead of having different rules in the various localities.

The subject matter needs some careful consideration because of the establishment of a department of this kind; but when it is remembered that there has been a National Building Trades Council which has failed, when it is understood there is a Structural Building Trades Alliance about which there is some misunderstanding, but whose officers are entirely in unison with the American Federation of Labor, you will see this will take its place and give us a Building Trades Department in which matters pertaining to the building trades can be handled with authority.

The report of the committee proves that the organizations to compose this Building Trades Department are to be building trades affiliated in the American Federation of Labor; the local sections are to be composed of delegates of building trades and representatives in the central body. The same system of attachment to the American Federation of Labor follows all the way through. We hope it will cut out all this skirmishing and fighting we have had in the past. If the affairs are turned over to those who know the conditions best they will have a better system of government than they have ever had before.

Delegate Scott in the chair.

President Gompers—With every word that has been uttered thus far this question I am in entire accord. I believe if the proposition is fairly understood and properly administered it is going to make for a greater solidification of the labor movement of our country, and it will eliminate much of the former contentions. I repeat, however, that it is necessary there be some clearer under-

standing as to what is contemplated. May I assume that Delegate McNulty has been chosen spokesman for the committee upon this subject, and that he may answer a question or two that I may ask, not for my own information, but for the record and for our future guidance.

Vice President Huber—The Chairman of the Committee has no objection.

President Gompers—I shall ask either the chairman of the committee or Delegate McNulty or anyone else who can speak with authority for the Building Trades Committee.

Have you in mind a specific sum to be charged for a local charter of a Building Trades Section, and if so, about how much, approximately?

Delegate McNulty — The building trades had in mind a meeting that would be held later on when you and other members of the Executive Council would be asked to be with us to give aid in drawing up the details of such questions. The Building Trades Council, as you all know, locally must have more or less of an income, but that will be charged directly to the locals affiliated with that Council, and to no one else.

President Gompers—I would like to inquire whether upon the charter of the Department of the Building Trades there will be something of this character: "Department of the Building Trades Union of America, of the American Federation of Labor?"

Delegate McNulty—Yes; with "American Federation of Labor" in big letters—about that long.

President Gompers—If Delegate McNulty would indicate in words rather than indicate by his hands, the stenographer might get it.

Delegate McNulty—Seventy-two point letters.

President Gompers—That is a suggestion from the President of the International Typographical Union.

I would ask whether it would not be wise for the headquarters of the Building Trades to be at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, with suitable headquarters provided for that department?

Delegate McNulty—It is the general opinion that it should be at the headquarters of the A. F. of L.

President Gompers—Ought not some provision be made, in the judgment of the building trades representatives, that a departmental report be made to the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor?

Delegate McNulty—Yes; we intend to keep the American Federation of Labor thoroughly acquainted with all our doings; in fact, we consider ourselves under the Executive Council.

President Gompers—I desire to say as a trade unionist and as a delegate to this convention, as well as the President of the American Federation of Labor, the project has my hearty endorsement.

Delegate O'Leary—I don't want to be misunderstood. There is no man on the floor of this convention more anxious for a thing of this kind than I am, but we have been without authority for so long that I want to see the best I can, backed by the American Federation of Labor, and with the consent of at least a majority of the building trades of this country.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Feeley, Milwaukee—What I want to say is this: We have had this same proposition in Milwaukee since 1904. When there was no Building Trades Council there the building trades pulled like balky horses. In 1904 the building trades organized a

Building Trades Section of the central body there, and they have transacted their own business. A union that is affiliated with the Building Trades Council must be in the central body, and a building trade affiliated with the central body must belong to the Building Trades Council. The proposition has given universal satisfaction, and there never was satisfaction in those crafts before. The principle applied to a national body cannot help being a success if it is handled along proper lines.

Delegate Cullen—Is it the intention of the International Officers to compel their local unions to become affiliated with the state branches?

President Gompers—That is the report made by the secretary of the committee.

Delegate Holland—I believe delegates representing the Building Trades understand what they want better than anyone vote in the convention, and I move the previous question.

The motion to close debate was carried, and the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Building Trades was carried by unanimous vote.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was then introduced, and made a most encouraging address to the delegates present, as did Vice President, James O'Connell, who next addressed the convention. Vice President Duncan, and F. H. McCarthy of the California State Building Trades were called upon to address the Convention, but both refused on the grounds that they were accredited delegates thereto.

The convention then settled down to work and although at times there was spirited debate, it was easily seen that all delegates present were sincere in their efforts to form a Building Trades Department that would unite all trades under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

As was generally expected, the work of drawing up a Constitution that would be agreeable to all, consumed a great deal of time, but it can be said with credit to all delegates present, that they were ready to give and take in the interest of harmony.

The following is the Constitution as agreed upon, which we trust will be carefully read by all readers of the Worker:

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of National and International Building Trades Organizations recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to National and International Building Trades Organizations who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the Building Industry, either in erection, repair, or alteration.

Sec. 2. The object of this body shall be the encouragement and formation of local organizations of building tradesmen, and the conferring of such power and authority upon the several locals of this department as may advance the interest and welfare of the building industry; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employee; to issue charters to State and Local Building Trades Councils for the purpose of attending to building trades matters. Recognizing the utility of trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such work as rightfully belongs to them, and to which they are justly entitled.

Sec. 3. The annual convention of this department shall be held immediately following adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention, at such place

as may be selected by the preceding convention. Special conventions may be called by the President should a majority of the affiliated Nationals and International organizations so request.

Sec. 4. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

Sec. 5. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department immediately after election.

Sec. 6. No organization that has seceded, or been expelled or suspended by this Department, the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected therewith, or any local that refuses to join the National or International of its trade, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this organization, or in any local or State Council under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 7. Not organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of the Department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose National or International organization is not affiliated with this Department.

Sec. 8. The officers of this Department shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the Executive Council, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 9. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 10. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

Sec. 11. The terms of the officers of this Department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 12. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall engage suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor for the transaction of the business of the organization.

Sec. 13. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 14. All permanent salaried officers of this Department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

Sec. 15. The President shall preside at all conventions and Executive Council meetings and exercise supervision of the Department throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents, orders on the Secretary-Treasurer, and devote his exclusive time for the advancement of the best interests of the Department. He shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be determined upon from time to time by the annual conventions.

Sec. 16. The Vice Presidents shall assist the President in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 17. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the Executive Council; he shall keep a list of all the

officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the Department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Department, and shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the Auditing Committee at the direction of the Executive Council; he shall receive such compensation as shall have been determined by the convention prior to his election; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved and the amount fixed by the Executive Council, for the faithful performance of his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department; the expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

Sec. 18. Regular meetings of the Executive Council shall be held semi-annually at such places as the Board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select. Special meetings may be held in the interim, should occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the Council, by a call of the President.

Sec. 19. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from an initiation fee on the National or International Unions of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars each; the sale of supplies, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of one percent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations; sale of supplies to Local and State Councils, and charter fees which shall be \$10.00.

Sec. 20. The President shall receive as compensation a salary of \$2,200.00 per year.

Sec. 21. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of \$2,000.00 per year.

Sec. 22. The Executive Council shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, and done under orders of the President, as compensation, \$5.00 per day.

Sec. 23. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed \$4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 24. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character of its trade jurisdiction, and when allowed by the Executive Council and approved by the general convention, no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

Sec. 25. On receipt of a claim of jurisdiction the Secretary-Treasurer shall send a copy of the same to affiliated organizations. Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties in interest shall hold a joint conference within ninety days, and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment has been reached within the prescribed time, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this Department for a decision, and their award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations.

Sec. 26. The following committees, consisting of five (5) members shall be appointed by the President:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of the Executive Council.
5. Resolutions.
6. Laws.
7. Organization.
8. Adjustment.
9. Local and State Organizations.

Sec. 27. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their

respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such a time as the President of the Department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this Department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Department.

Sec. 28. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 29. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 30. None other than members of a bona-fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 31. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this Department until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 32. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 33. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Rules of Order.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll call of Delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of standing committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election and Installation of Officers.
12. Adjournment.

Sec. 34. Where there exists three (3) or more local unions or affiliated trades in any locality, they shall, when called upon by the Department, be instructed, and for affiliation in local councils local unions are requested to affiliate with Central Labor Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor where such central bodies exist by their respective Nationals or International organizations to form a Local Building Trades Council or join existing chartered councils of this Department, and the locals thereof, when chartered, must be governed in accordance with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 35. Each organization affiliated with a local council shall be held responsible for the acts of its members, and any local or organization which fails or refuses to discipline its members for violations of the working rules of the council shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws, and the secretary of the local council shall report the matter to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department who shall notify the National or International organization to discipline their rebellious locals. Should the National or International refuse or neglect to do so within sixty days, the Secretary-Treasurer shall request the local council and the offending local organization for the evidence in the case, which will be laid before the Executive Council at its next regular or special meeting, who shall take such

action as, in their judgment, the evidence in the case warrants; which action shall remain in full force until the next convention: Provided, however, No local organization shall be required to violate any written agreement now in force with its employers, but when said agreements terminate new ones shall not be entered into containing a clause which will prevent any local organization from obeying the laws of this Department.

Sec. 36. All local councils shall adopt a quarterly working card of uniform character which shall be carried by all affiliated members, and to be paid for as the by-laws of the council may determine; and no other card shall be recognized by the affiliated trades on any job or building where they are employed.

Sec. 37. Where District Councils or Central Bodies in any organizations exist, the representation to the Local Council shall come through that District Council or Central Body, as the case may be; and all business between the council and their affiliated organization shall be done through the District Councils of the different organizations, where such exist.

Sec. 38. Each local council shall establish an executive board, composed of the president and secretary and one delegate from each affiliated organization.

Sec. 39. The duties of local executive boards shall be to attend to any business assigned to them by the local councils in accordance with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 40. The officers of the local alliances shall consist of president, vice president, secretaries, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, and board of trustees. It shall be optional with the local council, if they desire, to consolidate the offices of secretaries and treasurer.

Sec. 41. The president shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, enforce the constitution and by-laws, and see that the other officers perform their duties in accordance with the laws of this Department and its local council.

Sec. 42. The vice president shall, in the absence of the president, perform all duties appertaining to the office of president.

Sec. 43. The recording and corresponding secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the council, and attest all orders signed by the president. He shall be custodian of the archives and seal of the council. He shall furnish each affiliated union with a copy of the proceedings of the council, and he shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere indicated in this constitution and assigned him by the council. He shall receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 44. The financial secretary shall receive all dues and moneys to be paid to the council and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended. He shall issue all orders for the payment of bills ordered by the council, the same to be attested by the signatures of the president and the recording and corresponding secretary. He shall make quarterly financial reports to the council. He shall notify all unions in arrears, and he shall receive such salary as the council on motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 45. The treasurer shall receive from and receipt for all moneys paid to him by the financial secretary, and disburse the same upon the order of the council. He shall keep an account of all moneys received and expended and produce his books for inspection whenever called upon by the board of trustees. He shall not retain more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in his possession at any one time, and shall deposit all moneys or funds in such bank as the council may designate. He shall furnish such bonds as the council may require and receive

such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 46. The sergeant-at-arms shall maintain order and perform such other duties as the local council may direct.

Sec. 47. The secretary-treasurer may at any time, either in person, or by deputy, examine and take possession of the books of a local council, and in case of the dissolution of a local council, all moneys and other properties in possession of the local council shall immediately be forwarded to the general office in such a manner as the Secretary shall direct.

Sec. 48. No local council can be disbanded so long as two organizations will continue their affiliation.

Sec. 49. No member shall be eligible to hold any office in any local council unless his organization shall have paid all its indebtedness to the local council up to the first day of the current quarter.

Sec. 50. No local council shall reject an application for membership by a local union, chartered by a National or International organization affiliated with this Department. The eligibility of all delegates whose credentials have been presented to the local councils shall be determined by the local council in accordance with its laws. This Department grants full autonomy to all local councils in the government of their local affairs in conformity with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 51. All demands for increased wage or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a local union or unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent.

Laws for State Bodies.

Sec. 52. Three local councils or more in any State or province may form State Building Trades Councils in the United States or Canada with power to make their own laws in conformity with the laws of this Department.

Amendments to constitution can be made only by a majority vote during the annual conventions.

Our Brotherhood was represented by Brothers J. J. McLaughlin, William S. Godshall, F. J. McNulty and P. J. Coughlin. The latter, being President of the International Building Trades Council, was selected by your President in order that that organization would at least be represented at the Convention indirectly, and for the further reason that as President of the International Building Trades Council Brother Coughlin is thoroughly familiar with the laws of that organization, thereby in a position to render us good service in the formation of the laws to govern the new Organization.

The many questions relative to the Jurisdiction of Work that exists between the various trades in the building industry was entirely ignored, as it was deemed advisable not to consider in any way, shape or form, any jurisdiction question for a period of one year, thereby assuring us of an organization built along solid lines, which at the end of that period would be in a position to render decisions on jurisdiction disputes, and enforce decisions.

The Constitution Committee was composed of one Delegate from each trade represented, which numbered nineteen.

The Building Trades Department is to have complete autonomy over building trades affairs, with power to issue charters to Local departments. No Local Union, however, can become affiliated with a Local Building Trades Department until said Local

has become connected with the Central Labor Unions of their respective cities. This, you will note, assures us of a compact organization that will be readily felt in the event of it becoming necessary for us to use our concentrated forces against antagonistic employers or enemies of the Labor movement.

It was predicted by many previous to the Convention that it was an impossibility for a Building Trades to meet and agree amongst themselves. Those who held such opinions were sadly disappointed, and we are proud to say that all Delegates worked to the end that we must organize, or one by one suffer defeat at the hands of the various employers associations. It was the first time in the history of the movement that building trades ever had an opportunity to assemble together under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and they did not hesitate to take advantage of that opportunity in every particular.

A resolution was presented by your Delegates and adopted by the Convention, naming the American Federationist as the official journal of the Building Trades, and the officers were instructed to confer with President Gompers so that space enough could be reserved in the Federationist each month wherein matters of interest to the Building Trades would be published.

The following officers were elected: James Kirby, President, (Brotherhood of Carpenters), Brother L. J. Hedrick, First Vice President (Brotherhood of Painters), Jas. Hannahan, Second Vice President (Hoisting Engineers), Frank Ryan, Third Vice President, (Structural Iron Workers), Wm McSorely, Fourth Vice President, (Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers), Chas. H. Leps, Fifth Vice President, (Tile Layers), William J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer.

There were contests for the offices of Second, Fourth and Fifth Vice Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Spenser defeating Brother McNulty for the office of Secretary-Treasurer. Brother William D. Huber, the 8th Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners acted as permanent Chairman of the Convention, and filled the office in a creditable manner.

All that is left now to make the Organization a success is for the representatives of the Convention to use their endeavor to have their respective organizations become affiliated immediately. The Organizations whose laws require a referendum vote in order to become affiliated, will submit said vote immediately to the members.

Formal application for a Department charter will be made by the officers of the Building Trades Department to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. As soon as said charter is granted, Local Department charters will be issued in accordance with the adopted laws.

Such an organization has been sorely needed for a long time by the Building Trades, and we are of the opinion that with the American Federation of Labor behind us in one solid organization, that strikes and lock-outs will be reduced to a minimum.

In closing, we wish to state that your representatives were honored by appointment on some very important committee.

Fraternally submitted,

J. J. McLaughlin,
William S. Godshall,
F. J. McNulty,
P. J. Coughlin.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

During former periods of industrial crises or trade stagnation, when labor complacently acquiesced in wage reductions, the political economists of the day proclaimed, and employers generally followed, the theory that the law of "supply and demand" governed all things; that "labor is a commodity to be bought in the open market," and that the wages paid to labor were of necessity controlled by the law of supply and demand.

The laborers seemed defenceless; they were compelled to abide by the inexorable so-called law, cruelly and heartlessly applied; human hearts, manhood, womanhood, childhood, with all that these imply, were entirely bereft of consideration.

That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive, natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor, in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome, and can be still further

overcome by intelligent, comprehensive and determined action of the wage-earners, who by their associated efforts shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal.

In connection with this subject your attention is especially called to the fact that for quite a period of years we have not heard the claim of the inexorability of the law of supply and demand discussed, particularly so far as its application to labor is concerned. I have looked in vain for now nearly ten years for an argument to be made on that subject by the old school of political economists and the antagonists of labor. It may even seem strange that I should discuss it in this report, but my purpose in addressing myself to this is to rivet your attention to the fact that the improvement in our lives and in our homes is due to the organized effort of the working people of our country and to it alone. The reason for the absence of discussion by our opponents of the so-called law of supply and demand is due to the fact that the conditions of labor have gone onward and upward; that we are in deadly earnest and that we shall not permit ourselves to be forced backward or downward. Onward and upward is labor's watchword.

TREASURER LENNON'S REPORT.

A very interesting report submitted to the delegates of the twenty-seventh convention of the A. F. of L. was that of Treasurer Lennon. The report follows in full:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: It was with particular pleasure that I submit this, my seventeenth annual report, to you as treasurer. The year has had its trials and disappointments, in so far as our organizations are concerned; but, in spite of all obstacles and reverses, real progress has been made by the Federation and its affiliated unions, financially, numerically, and in the solidarity of our movement. Our hopes and aspirations for the future have been strengthened, and the wail of the pessimist is less often heard in our ranks than was the case in years gone by. The wage-workers are turning to the trade union for industrial protection in increasing numbers and manifesting their adherence to our cause as never before. Our difficulties, as well as our successes, are proving to be educators of the masses. Mr. Perry, Mr. Post and Mr. Van Cleave are, as usual, pointing the road on which we should travel and the trade unionists are going in the opposite direction, having discovered that as lighthouses to guide the mariner on the industrial seas they are a failure. We are taking counsel of ourselves and of our proven friends, and our enemies are looking on at our development and progress with dismay and consternation. Injunctions do not scare us, for we are law-abiding citizens. The "Bucks" stove is not calculated to warm the cockles of the heart of any trade unionist—no, nor of any man or woman that stands for a square deal. I do not mean a square deal in name only, but I mean a square deal as the carrying out of the Golden Rule in our industrial life. We propose to keep warm without the use of any Buck stoves, injunctions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be cheerful. The masses are awakening. The spirit of a true democracy is manifest all over the world. This is the day for hopefulness and for hard work. Remember that the Lord only helps those who help themselves. Stand pat for the trade union. Improve wherever possible, both as to principles and methods. Be not dismayed at any obstacle. Remember what has been done in the past, and go forward with confidence as to the future.

INCOME.

1906.	
October 1, balance on hand...	\$111,540.60
Received of Secretary Morrison:	
October 31	15,682.86

November 30	11,496.25
December 31	14,012.64
1907.	
January 31	13,211.57
February 28	11,531.86
March 31	14,659.41
April 30	14,310.95
May 31	13,802.57
June 30	13,301.57
July 31	13,932.65
August 31	11,638.03
September 30	26,749.90
Total funds	\$285,870.86

EXPENSES.

Paid Warrants:

1906.	
October 31	\$ 10,733.68
November 30	12,625.32
December 31	12,929.38
1907.	
January 31	14,135.02
February 28	12,938.24
March 31	14,188.52
April 30B	14,506.32
May 31	12,578.45
June 30	15,756.64
July 31	13,361.57
August 31	11,787.50
September 30	14,420.20
Total expenses	\$159,960.84
Total funds	285,870.86
Deduct total expenses.....	159,960.84

Leaves in hands of treasurer..	\$125,910.02
Certificates of deposit in hands of President Gompers:	
Six certificates, McLean County Bank, of Bloomington, Ill., each \$5,000	\$ 30,000.00
Five certificates, Third National Bank, of Bloomington, Ill., each \$5,000	25,000.00
Five certificates, State National Bank, of Bloomington, Ill., each \$5,000	25,000.00
Two certificates, German-American Bank, of Bloomington, Ill., each \$5,000.....	10,000.00
Two certificates, Corn Belt Bank of Bloomington, Ill., each \$5,000	10,000.00

Total on certificates.....	\$100,000.00
State National Bank, open ac.	25,910.02

Total in hands of treasurer..	\$125,910.02
Total in hands of secretary.	2,000.00

Total funds\$127,910.02

During the seventeen years I have been treasurer I have handled funds of the Federation to the amount of \$1,575,287.96.

JOHN LENNON,
Treasurer.

THE WORK OF A NOBLE PRIEST.

Remarkable Achievement of Father DeNisco.

WHILE there may be occasion for workmen to find fault because the clergy do not understand them it is a pleasure to find one who not only does but is willing to become one of them.

We bespeak a careful reading of the following extracts from an article in the January "McClure's" by Marion Hamilton Carter:

Less than fifteen years ago, we are told, Roseta, Pa., was merely a camp of squatters. It was known as "Eyetalian Town," and was given a wide berth by people of the neighboring places, because of the reputation for bloody quarrels which it won for itself in the Court House at Easton. Still the poor little settlement grew and flourished, after its own fashion. In spite of lawlessness, there was community of language and religion, and a great deal of blood kinship dating back to the Italian Roseta. Able bodied peasant women soon added color to the scene and an incentive to the work and the frays. Babies, tottering over the door yard refuse heaps, added more color and life, and shanties began to be homes where where washing flapped from the clothes lines. Paths were widened into lanes; lots were fenced in and many who had not dreamed of buying when they built hastened to secure the land on which their shacks stood. There were no stores for the quarry workers were compelled to trade at the company stores; no factories, no shops; there was no druggist or doctor nearer than Bangor; no anything, in fact, but their waste land and their shacks—not even a church. The local Presbyterian body made an attempt to do "evangelistic" work among the inhabitants of Roseto and even went so far as to build a church among them; but Presbyterianism had little charm for the Italians, and "the Lehigh Presbytery finally admitted that its experiment was not altogether a success. Bangor said that Roseto ought to be wiped off the face of the map." The fifty or sixty Italians had increased to several hundred, and the ramshackle village, "ready to break out at any time with an epidemic of typhoid or the long knife," was a standing danger.

Meanwhile a small Catholic church had been built, which struggled along and made shift to live for a few years, and then went into the sheriff's hands.

THE ROSETO OF TODAY.

That was the Roseto of fifteen years ago. But today:

"It is a prosperous, lively little town with dwellings of good American clap-

boards and pale pressed brick, and with stores along its main street—groceries, markets, dry goods and millinery stores, a druggists shop, a hotel, a "Banca Italiana," factory, a church on top of a hill, with a mast-high flag pole and an American flag that marks out the spot of one mile away; and gardens and gardens, and then more gardens, all with grape arbors; and when one has apparently come to the end of everything, a few more gardens tucked under a hillside. It is the garden aspect that first takes hold of one's imagination when one comes to Roseto.

"Of this town, which contains today more than two thousand inhabitants, Father Pesquale de Nisco is 'the de facto Mayor, building inspector, health department and arbiter of all questions relating to social conditions or business undertakings.' He is also the chief of the police force, the president of the labor union, the founder of most of the clubs—social, literary, musical, theatrical, benevolent—and the organizer of the famous brass band, pride of Roseto and envy of the surrounding country, and of the baseball nine, whose husky youths affectionately declare that he can umpire a game better than anyone else."

ONE MAN'S WORK.

It was in 1897 that Archbishop Ryan sent Father De Nisco to minister to the spiritual needs of his country folk, and almost as the incredulous outsiders gazed this far-sighted and laborious man, who attended the body saving and soul saving simultaneously, was out with the pick and shovel in his own hands, and the almost miraculous transformation of the settlement was visible. A church with a plaza in front, the land for a school house a cemetery and a park; beautiful gardens responding within a season to Father De Nisco's gifts of seeds and his small money prizes for the best results—these were the first things Bangor saw.

Then Father De Nisco separated the Italian from his long knife by a campaign in the pulpit and in personal visits to the homes; by making himself arbiter in all minor difficulties, while others should be taken to the civil courts. He declared also that he would stand off and let the law take its course in the next affray. His people could not believe this, but when the two principals in a knife affair were arrested and he refused to intervene, and each presently got nine years in the penitentiary, that was the end of "Sicilianism."

The priest preached cleanliness as next to Godliness, and often personally super-

intended the removal of rubbish heaps in the neighborhood of dwellings. "You are law-abiding, self-respecting American citizens," he would say, "Build comfortable, substantial American homes fit for American citizens." Lorenzo Falcone, the "king" of the settlement, set the example. Then, through incredible economies, the humbler folk followed his example, till the neat, well furnished home with a good bath room became familiar.

AS A LABOR LEADER.

Most of the men in Father De Nisco's parish worked in the quarries ten hours a day, eighty cents a day, pay days three months apart, and trading at the company's stores compulsory. He tried to convince the quarry superintendents that pay days should come at least once a month, and that forcing the men to trade at the company's stores was illegal. Several put him off with vague promises. One employing the greater number of Rosetans answered:

"You needn't come here, you damn old priest, trying to run these works; not while I'm here, anyway."

"John, I'm sorry to hear you speak that way," remonstrated the priest; "I think you'll regret it."

"John" ordered the priest out. The priest collected the men's pass books, went to Philadelphia, secured through Archbishop Ryan an introduction to the president of the company and laid the case before him.

"Look at this book, and this, and this! These poor, hard working men, with four, five six little children and the wife to support. Look at this. This man has worked for three months every day and all day and there is just two cents coming to him—two cents to take home to his wife and six little children."

The astonished president could only assure him that there had been some mistake. "Why, we pay our men a dollar, a dollar ten, a dollar and a quarter a day; we pay all that anybody pays."

"Then who gets the difference?" asked Father De Nisco, knowing that the superintendent was pocketing it—which investigation revealed to a much more astonished president.

"And John felt sorry," remarked Father De Nisco, meditatively. "He got fired."

This was but the first step in the redress of the quarrymen's appalling grievances. It became necessary to organize a labor union, with Father De Nisco as president; and the president ordered the whole town out on a strike. He also took

upon himself the difficult task of keeping out the strik-breakers; and he succeeded to a marvel.

The union won. The union went back to the quarries to work nine hours a day for a living wage—a dollar and a half a day. And that dollar and a half was the beginning of Roseto's prosperity.

BUILT A FACTORY.

Thorough Father De Nisco's efforts a shirt factory was established—a large, airy place with plenty of windows and plenty of room—and here the girls of Roseto make good waags.

"It seemed to me," says the writer who visited it, "that all the girls there had very sweet and gentle manners, and though they were a lively crowd when they were all together, I saw none who could be called vulgar or bold. The factory girl whose walk in life did not correspond to Father De Nisco's ideas would walk out in short order. And these ideas are such that there is another thing you may look for in vain in Roseto—young couples parading the streets after dark. When a young fellow likes a girl, he must ask permission of her parents to pay court to her. If ther consent, he calls regularly and makes himself agreeable to the entire family; or, if he doesn't that ends it.

"Father De Nisco believes in early marriages. Hardly a Sunday passes that a young couple does not 'stand up' after Mass, and there are sometimes as many as four at once. One and a half marriages a week is the accurate statistical average. The priest is baptizing the hissing generation at the rate of two a week."

There are four hundred children in the Sunday school, and Father De Nisco knows all these small persons by sight and name.

The priest is gradually training the voters of his town to an appreciation not only of their power, but of their responsibilities. He himself conducts a class in citizenship for the future voters of Roseto.

Archbishop Ryan once frightened him with an offer of promotion to a city rectorship. The good priest entreated that he be allowed to spend his years in Roseto. He is still there.

"I want to die with my boots on," he said to his interviewer who thus comments: "It was the man ready to die in his boots who had tried himself against lawlessness, poverty, confusion and plague, against close fisted quarry owners and corrupt politics, and had won. — Rochester Journal.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION. During the past two years, or to be exact since January 1, 1906, when the Constitution as amended by the Louisville Convention and adopted by referendum vote, went into effect, a great many questions not only as to the interpretation of many sections but as to the various limitations of the Constitution, the powers of the Grand Officers, E. B., Local Unions, etc., have been raised and in many cases the implication of sections of the Constitution have been questioned in various communications to the General Office from members desiring interpretation and decision.

While I have personally felt that a discussion of these various sections in question might be considered a deviation from the right of the Editor of the journal to discuss them through the journal, it seems to me that as Grand Secretary there are some constitutional questions that are not clearly understood, and I am firmly convinced that a discussion through the editorial columns of the journal would in no way be looked upon as an attempt to influence action on referendum amendments, and I therefore, feel it my duty to outline these matters so that they may be clearly understood and any action deemed advisable may be taken.

In the Constitution itself, for instance, there is no provision which allows a member in arrears to a defunct Local Union to be reinstated either through a Local Union in good standing or through the G. O.

The action taken when such application for reinstatement was made previous to the adoption of the present Constitution was when such members in arrears desired to become reinstated they would pay to the G. O. the sum of 35 cents for each month they were in arrears and be issued traveling card from the General Office which could be deposited in any local union.

This was the course pursued before the present officers assumed their duties, though there was no Constitutional provision regarding same. It was felt, however, that many members who desired to reinstate but who would remain outside the ranks if they were not allowed to be reinstated could be taken in upon the payment of 35 cents a month for each month they were in arrears, as the Local Union to which they previously belonged was defunct or in arrears.

The minimum dues to members of local unions under the old Constitution was 60 cents per month and when the new Constitution was adopted and went into effect the minimum dues were raised to 75 cents per month. After conference with the Grand President and by decision of the Executive Board it was determined that the former method of reinstating members in arrears to local unions defunct through the G. O. be carried out, but instead of charging 35 cents per

month, the sum of 60 cents per month was to be charged and the member issued a traveling card from the General Office.

There has been during the past two years a great many objections on the part of members to the payment of this 60 cents per month, the contention being made that the same was unconstitutional.

Under the Constitution there is no provision that members in arrears may be accepted as new members in Local Unions upon the payment of another initiation fee. There have been, however, previous to the adoption of the present Constitution (and since its adoption), where a special effort was being made for organization, a decision rendered by the G. P. that Local Unions could accept members in arrears to their Local Union as new members.

Again under Section 7, Article 5, the Executive Board has the power to take from the General Fund a portion not to exceed 25 per cent of any existing surplus, the same only to be used for the purpose of organizing and defense. Some communications have been received at the G. O. questioning the power of the Executive Board to determine whether *in case of vital necessity* was to be determined by the Executive Board or the membership itself.

The question has also been raised that as there is no provision in the Constitution giving the Executive Board the right to grant a remission of per capita to Local Unions and that such remissions are unconstitutional. Though previous to the adoption of the present Constitution such remissions were granted by former Executive Boards.

The question relative to the provisions in the Constitution as to members who paid their dues to Local Union Secretaries and on whom per capita was not sent to the G. O. has also been raised, and the contention was made that where a member had paid his dues in good faith to the Secretary of his Local Union and where per capita was not remitted on him it was an injustice to the member to make him again pay the per capita which should have been paid by the F. S. who received dues. This question in itself where the Local Union is in good standing is one that is easy of settlement as the G. S. compels the Local Union to make good the per capita collected from the member, but where the Local Union to which the member had paid his dues is out of existence and the member can produce positive proof that such dues have been paid the G. S. has no authority to credit him with the same, although as an act of justice to the member himself some such provision should be made.

Again in the various loans made by the Executive Board of surplus in defense and organizing funds the question has been raised that there is no constitutional provision governing same. A great many appeals have been made during the past two years by District Councils and Local Unions for an appro-

priation of funds for defense. These various appeals if submitted to the Executive Board and allowed would exhaust every fund of the Brotherhood.

Under Section 3, Article 24, of the Constitution the Executive Board are empowered to submit for referendum any new law which they deem necessary to govern the Brotherhood and Section 1 of the same Article states, "they shall receive and determine all proposed amendments, proposed by Local Unions and may, if they deem it necessary, submit same for referendum vote." The contention has been raised that submittal of proposed new laws and suggested amendments could not constitutionally be made on the same ballot. These points with particular relation to the two sections mentioned are rather matters of interpretation.

It seems to me that the various questions raised in this comment are worthy of the careful consideration of the membership and while I readily recognize the fact that the submittal of a great many referendum amendments occasions confusion and sometimes error, the fact remains *that some provisions are needed to cover the questions raised.*

The duties of all officers under the Constitution (as are the duties of members) are clearly defined in the Constitution and no officer desires to infringe on the duties of another. Where the Constitution is specific and where there is no question of its interpretation misunderstandings do not arise, but where there is no provision of the Constitution and decisions are made either by the G. E. B. or the Grand Officers, questions are many times raised as to the right to make them.

I am firmly of the opinion that periodical attempts to amend the Constitution cause confusion and it seems to me that when an amendment has been submitted on an Article of the Constitution and is either adopted or rejected, no other amendment to such clause should be put within a limited time.

It is the desire of the Grand Secretary to carry out the letter and the spirit of the Constitution as it applies to his duties and where he finds that the Constitution is inadequate to meet the questions raised he has no power to officially suggest a remedy other than through the official columns of the journal.

As Section 1, Article 34 gives the right to submit amendments on petition of five Local Unions no two Local Unions to be from the same State, the Grand Secretary has felt that such provisions as from time to time would be necessary and which the members would be familiar with would be suggested in this manner and has therefore been reluctant in the past to make any extended comment on the requirements of the Constitution.

It is a fact that there are a great many members who protest against any action not clearly defined in the Constitution itself and though in many instances the implication of sections are clear they refuse to accept the implication and desire that the strict letter of the law be lived up to. This is commendable but in carrying out its intent occasionally some injustice is done as mentioned in the previous sections cited, owing to the absence of specific clauses covering cases that need attention.

On the referendum ballot itself which was submitted in October and which was declared illegal, the matter contained on the referendum ballot was received

by the Grand Secretary from the Executive Board and was submitted for referendum action. The Grand Secretary has no authority to determine what amendments shall or shall not be submitted or their legality and he has no authority to change the proposed amendments which are turned over to him to be resubmitted. While it is not his desire to evade any responsibility that belongs to him, it is not his desire to accept responsibility that is not his.

THE SCIENCE OF GOVERN- MENT.

The science of government as it is practiced today in this country seems to be based on men alone and not on principles, and where effort is being made for better civic government or for the enactment of legislation against special interests we find conditions existing which are absolutely bad.

This condition of affairs is wrong and the sooner it is fully realized by the people the better it will be for all concerned.

When in 1787 the constitutional convention was called for the purpose of establishing a basic system of government for the United States, which would be permanent. There were many men attending that Convention who were there to represent special interests and who believed in the perpetuation of a system of government opposed to popular sovereignty. These men were insistent in advocating their form and endeavored in every manner possible to inject into the proposed Constitution sections which were at utter variance with a republican form of government, particularly Alexander Hamilton a man absolutely an aristocrat without a sentiment of democracy in his whole being, proposed that the executive be elected for life; that the senators of the coordinate branch of the government be elected for life; that the governors of the various States be selected by the President for life. Happily for the young republic Hamilton did not succeed in incorporating into that great instrument the end which he sought, although he did succeed, however, after the election of Washington in being the man *behind*, and did succeed in carrying out with others of the administration a form of government in conflict with the Constitution. There were other men in the Convention who were there representing the interests of the people and though the interests of the people at that day seemed diversified this division was caused not so much by the difference of belief in the democratic form of government, but by the instrumentality of individuals prominent in the public life of that day that were at heart opposed to a democratic form of government.

The Constitution, however, was adopted after a most bitter and partisan discussion and after great debate. It was logically the best document drawn by men in that period and it has come down from that day to this as an instrument worthy of its advocates and founders.

The Constitution itself is one of enumerated powers and not one of power by implication. During the century and a quarter which it has been in force it has given general satisfaction with the exception of those periods when the judicial branch of the government determined that *they* were the powers for enacting legislation instead of the Congress.

The Supreme Court on one hand and the inferior Federal Court on the other have enacted more legislation in the form of "judge-made" law than there are

amendments to the Constitution and the usurpation by this branch of the government of the powers vested in the legislative and executive branches is one that calls for a halt.

The Federal Courts outside of the Supreme Court are not warranted by the Constitution and their existence depends on the will of Congress, which in 1801 legislated them into being. As to the advisability of subordinate departments of the judiciary there is no question but when a branch of the judiciary unauthorized and unwarranted by Constitutional power usurps to itself the power of legislating it is evident that a remedy is needed, and that remedy is in the hands of the Congress.

THE AWAKENED CONSCIENCE.

On every hand these days we hear men with national reputations, and others who are budding into the limelight explain that the awakening of public conscience is due to the fact that *they* prophesied so and so long ago. Whether or not these men really believe that they are the cause of an awakened public conscience, the fact remains that it will need a greater campaign than that which has been made in the past; with leaders greater than those of the past, to really make a real awakened conscience possible. Though the supposed conscience is apparently awakened, the fact remains that it is merely rubbing the sleepers from its eyes. The people to a great extent are responsible for the condition of affairs that exists and though they believe that something should and must be done to relieve conditions, they are evidently attempting to gain the point desired by a *lack of* instead of a *concentration of* forces.

It is indeed of moment to those who do not believe in the awakened public conscience that such a condition of affairs be encouraged and it is their desire to help along this condition by the raising of false issues and the obscuring of the real ones.

CAUSE OF PANICS.

It must be evident to any one who gives some thought to the cause of financial stringencies that there is something radically wrong somewhere. Now days when panics occur there seems to be a unanimity of opinion from certain sources that there is something wrong with the country's financial system. It appears to us that the fault lies not so much with the system as with those who are selected to guard the interests of the people. When one considers the fact that the amount of watered stock in the past ten years has amounted to over ten billions of dollars and that shrinkage from this water in the past year alone has been three billions of dollars, or almost as much as the total amount of money in circulation in this country it is evident that panics are easy of accomplishment.

This ten billions of fictitious values were placed upon the eighty millions (of people with the exception of the favored few) to carry as a burden and manipulators in Wall Street and other centers where financial greed holds sway have seen to it that the real issue itself would be clouded and are asking that new legislation be enacted as a remedy.

What character of legislation can be expected from the introducer of the Aldrich currency bill in the Senate? A man who has always represented corporate interests and who receives his greatest revenue from these same interests.

He acts as a steering committee in the Senate for the most powerful combination of selfish men in the country. Unfortunately, these interests have not been the ones to suffer by this tremendous watering of the supposed gilt-edge stocks and bonds. Those who have suffered invested in the various securities upon the belief that the names of financiers meant *honesty*. There has been a rude awakening and while we regret that the sufferers have paid dearly for the lesson learned, we hope that it will be an example for those of the future who are likely to take a *chance*.

PARCELS POST.

Owing to a systematic campaign on the part of the great Express Companies of the United States, the parcels post system as recommended by the Post Master General and the President cannot be inaugurated until such time as the people become thoroughly aroused to a realization of just why this opposition exists. The Parcels Post is as far off today as it was a century ago owing to the strenuous efforts of the Express Companies to prejudice this much desired system in the eyes of the country merchant, with the *bogey* of the mail order house. The influence of these companies is so great that it may take some years before the Parcels Post in conjunction with the P. O. department of the Government can be established.

It is very evident that the agents of the Express Companies throughout the country are most active in making a special effort to secure petitions against the proposed system for the edification of the country congressman. The work is being done in such manner that the subject for discussion by the *village Solomans* at the cross roads store is: the "evils" of the parcels post,—and they see it through the eyes of the Express Company.

LIMITATIONS. One of the really great issues confronting the people of the country today is the abrogation of the *limitations* of the Constitution by self-imposed authorities in judicial capacity; and the enumerated powers of the Constitution are being relegated by judicial decisions to the back ground and "judge made" laws are taking its place.

Federal judges are making decisions with no real authority upon which such decisions are based and even in cases that have been decided by the Supreme Court an interpretation has been given to the Constitution on legislative enactments that is not only unfair but un-warranted. The judicial mind apparently believes that those interested in judicial decisions are not the people, but the legal luminaries who are merely interested in as far as it is of interest to the *fraternity*. Congress, under the Constitution, is empowered to legislate and the judiciary is an entirely distinctive branch of the government and one that was not intended to be the *legislative* branch. Conditions, however, have changed, and today the judiciary has ignored the Congress and takes upon itself the responsibility of legislating.

A real reform in this department of government is absolutely necessary for the perpetration of American ideals and institutions and the sooner this reform is accomplished, the better it will be for the American people.

**DIRECT
LEGISLATION.**

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw in a recent address before the Missouri Bar Association declared himself against legislation by direct vote of the people, and in an elaborately prepared argument attempted to justify his contention on the ground that the people of today are too much wrapped up in their business affairs and too little versed in Statecraft to administer the affairs of the government wisely.

He cited as reasons why the people should not directly administer their affairs by the *initiative* and *referendum* the fact that few people could off hand tell the names of the nine members of the President's cabinet.

Mr. Shaw said that he was addressing men who belonged to the profession most likely to be well informed on public questions than any other, yet he felt perfectly free to offer to divide \$1,000 equally among any five gentlemen present who could name the nine members of the President's cabinet.

If Mr. Shaw expects that a knowledge of the personnel of the President's cabinet is necessary to properly initiate or determine legislative issues, he has evidently made an error and the absurdity of his position is apparent; he expects the average citizen to know by rote the nine members of the President's cabinet when the men whom he was addressing and who are supposed to be fully informed on matters of government failed to qualify.

In the passing to obscurity of such men as Shaw a hopeful sign is noted and direct legislation seems near.

At the recent Conference of the representatives of the Metal Working trades which was held at Cincinnati on February 17th and at which a representative of our Brotherhood was present, Constitution and By-Laws were adopted for submittal to the various Internationals.

The organizations represented were The Int. Bro. Electrical Workers, The International Association of Machinists, International Moulders of America, The Pattern Workers of N. A., The International Blacksmiths, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Foundry Employees, Metal Polishers and Brass Workers, International Stove Mounters, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Steam Engineers, Steam and Hot Water Fitters, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

This conference was called for the purpose of bringing the metal crafts together and upon a system of organization as a department of the A. F. of L., which would materially aid the crafts in strengthening their position and making closer affiliation and greater results possible.

We believe the results to be gained by this concentration of forces will be of material benefit to each craft concerned.

There are always men who would rather destroy than build up. Some are destructive by nature, others by design and many by ignorance. The labor movement has its share and each local its quota. These agents of treason seek to destroy that which has taken years to build. Watch them!

A knowledge of the law has made rogues of some men, who otherwise might be harmless.

Flattery is the ammunition of the selfish.

The easiest things to accomplish are the things that are never begun.

Without self respect no man can hope to attain a real permanent success in any calling.

A man who is a poor counselor in his own affairs invariably overestimates the value of his advice to others.

Men who are most anxious to lead seldom make the best generals.

Honor is the life of character and the man who possesses it should prize it as life itself.

**OFFICIAL
REFERENDUM
BALLOT.**

Owing to the large number of amendments submitted by the Executive Board we deem it necessary in this issue of the Worker to insert the complete amendments as they appear on the official ballot resubmitted for referendum in February, to the end that careful consideration may be given the amendments in question. It is advisable that each member study in detail from this issue of the Worker the proposed amendments so that a thorough understanding of the same will lead to intelligent action. Many of the amendments submitted by the E. B. are of great importance and careful attention should be given them.

For instance, the proposed amendment to Section 3, Article 5, raises the p. c. tax from 30 cents to 40 cents and the proposed new Section to Article 5, Section 5 proposes the creation of two additional funds the *death benefit fund* and the *defense fund*.

The proposed amendment to Section 9, Article 5, calls for a minium initiation fee of \$5.00 instead of \$3.00.

The proposed amendment to Section 1, Article 6, raises the age of eligibility to membership from 18 years to 20 years.

The proposed amendment to Section 1, Article 10, makes it compulsory when a member is indebted to his L. U. for six months dues that his name be stricken from the records.

The amendment to Article 1, Section 1, is a most important one as it is proposed that a graduated death benefit from \$100 to \$300 be put in force. In considering this amendment it is also necessary to consider the proposed sections 4 and 5 of Article 5 which adds the new death benefit fund and proposes to raise p. c. tax from 30 cents per month to 40 cents to provide for the graduated death benefit.

The proposed amendment to Section 5, Article 14 is a most important one and created considerable discussion at the Louisville Convention. It will be seen

after a careful examination of the amendment that it is proposed to eliminate the clause in the present Constitution *which allows a general transfer in any branch of the trade without examination by a member who has been in good standing for three years.*

The proposed amendment to Section 4, Article 18 is also an important one, as it is proposed to make eligible any Grand Officer whom the E. B. selects to succeed the Grand President in case of vacancy, instead of one of the G. V. P's. The proposed amendment to Section 8, Article 18 increases the allowance for expenses of the Grand Officers from \$2.00 per day to \$3.00 per day.

The proposed amendment to Section 4, Article 19 is also a most important one as it is proposed therein that a general auditor shall be appointed for the purpose of auditing all books of all L. U.'s and D. C.'s, his salary to be \$125.00 per month, and \$3.00 per day for hotel expenses.

The proposed amendment to Section 7, Article 21 is also an important one as it provides for an assessment twice a year of \$1.00 on each member of the Brotherhood, the receipts from such assessments to be placed in the *defense fund* to be used at the discretion of the E. B. to assist local unions involved in difficulty.

The proposed amendment to Section 1, Article 24 is a most important one as it provides that the E. B. shall meet once a year at the G. O. instead of every two years.

The proposed amendment to Section 10, Article 24 is a most important one as it provides that on the recommendation of the G. V. P. of any district of the I. B. E. W. and endorsed and approved by the G. P. the G. E. B. shall have the power to loan or donate or expend for the good of the I. B. E. W. 50 per cent. of any existing surplus in the general fund, provided the vote stands at least five for to two against.

The proposed amendment Article 26 is also a most important one.

In April 1907 the following amendments to Article 26 were submitted and carried by referendum vote. Amending Article 26 by striking out Section 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.

Section 5 was substituted for Section 4 Section 10 for Section 5, and amended to read as follows: "It is agreed that all agreements shall be signed by the I. B. E. W. through the D. C. and four copies shall be signed, one for the D. C., one for the employer, one for the local union and one for the I. B. E. W." Section 17 was substituted for Section 6, Section 18 for Section 7. Section 20 was substituted for Section 8. In the amendments proposed by the E. B. it will be noted that the amendment marked Article 26, Section 21 is to be a new amendment to that Article and while it is designated as Section 21 if carried it will be a new Section to Article 26 and will be so designated.

The reason that this amendment to Article 26 is marked Sec. 21 is because our Constitution shows that the last Section to Article 26 is designated Section 20 and it was therefore, felt that if this new Section was designated on the official ballot as Section 9, Article 20 there would have been considerable confusion owing to the fact that the Constitutions in the possession of the members do not

contain changes made by referendum which were submitted April 1907 and therefore, if the member in voting on this proposed new section to Article 26 compared same with his Constitution he would find that the last section in the Constitution showed *Section 20*. The new section if adopted will become Section 9 of Article 26. It would have been a waste of some hundreds of dollars to have had new Constitutions printed for amendments that appeared in the July Worker when the E. B. were to submit amendments at their September meeting, and if such Constitutions had been printed it would have necessitated an extra edition of the Constitution and a consequent loss of over \$300.

The reason for touching upon these various amendments is not for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the members voting, but to assist as far as possible to an intelligent understanding of the amendments submitted by the E. B.

It is hardly possible to expect that a member can act on the amendments submitted without plenty of time and due consideration, where there are so many of such great importance to the organization.

At the last Louisville Convention the major portion of the time spent in debate was occasioned by the amendments to the Constitution and as radical changes are proposed in the amendments submitted it is absolutely necessary that each member give them his careful and best thought.

Under the Constitution sixty days is allowed members to vote on these proposed amendments and the returns must be in the General Office by April 29th. It is absolutely necessary that the referendum method as it appears on page 42 of the Constitution be carried out, for no votes will be counted that are not in strict accord with the Sections therein.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers



OFFICIAL BALLOT Referendum on Constitutional Amendments

FEBRUARY, 1908

OFFICIAL BALLOT

When Voting on Amendments make X cross

FEBRUARY, 1908



ART.	SEC.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.	
III	2	Amend Section 2 of Article 3 by striking out all words after the word <u>jurisdiction</u> in the second line and substituting the words <u>of the territory covered thereby</u> , which will make the section read as follows: "Each charter must state the class of work and jurisdiction of the territory covered thereby."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.

ART.	SEC.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.	
III	4	Amend Article 3, Section 4, by adding "and the cost of the charter outfit shall be paid the General Office," which would make the section read as follows: "Section 4.—When a mixed L. U. is divided into two or more L. U.'s representing different branches of the trade, each member of said mixed L. U. shall be transferred to the union having jurisdiction over the branch of the trade he is working at; and the cost of charter outfit shall be paid to the General Office."	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
V	3	Amend Section 3 of Article 5 by inserting 40c (Forty Cents) instead of thirty cents in the second line.	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
V	4	Amend Article 5 Section 4 by striking out the word 30c and inserting the word 40c.	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
V	5	Amend Section 5 of Article 5 by striking out the word four in the second line and substituting the word six and inserting the words "death benefit fund and defense fund" after the word funds in the fourth line which will make the section read: "The receipts of the Brotherhood shall be divided into six funds to be known as the General Fund, Reserve Fund, D. C. Fund, Convention Fund, Death Benefit Fund and Defense Fund."	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
V	6	Amend Section 6, Article 5, by inserting after the words "General Fund," in the fifth line, the words "5c in the death benefit fund," and substituting 20c instead of 15c in the 5th line, which will make the section read as follows: "Fifty per cent of all receipts outside of per capita shall be placed in the Reserve Fund. Twelve and one-half cents of per capita and 50 per cent of all other receipts shall be placed in the General Fund. Five cents of the per capita shall be placed in the death benefit fund. Twenty cents of per capita shall be placed in the D. C. fund. Two and one-half cents per capita shall be placed in the Convention fund."	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
V	9	Article V, Section 9. In 5th line of Article 5, Section 9, strike out \$3.00 and substitute \$5.00.	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
VI	1	Amend Section 1 Article 6 by striking out the word eighteen on the 3d line and inserting the word Twenty.	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
VIII	6	NEW SECTION ADDED AS AN AMENDMENT. Article VIII, Section 6. Any member of the I. B. E. W. having his card paid up to date shall be entitled to vote at any General or Special election for any or all Officers; he shall also be entitled to vote on any question submitted for referendum vote pertaining to the I. B. E. W. in any local in which he may be at the time vote is taken on affirmation that member has not previously voted on this question.	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
X	1	Amend Article 10 by striking out "his L. U. or" in Section 1.	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
X	1	Add after the last word in Section 1, Article X, the following words: "When a member is indebted to his Local Union for six months' dues his name shall be stricken from the records." Section as amended to read: "Any member indebted to the I. B. E. W. for any sum equal to three months' dues shall be considered in arrears and suspended. When a member is indebted to his Local Union for six months' dues his name shall be stricken from the records."	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
XI	1	Section 1, Article XI. Amend Section 1, Article XI, by striking out all of the first line and up to and including the word benefits, in the second line, and insert instead: "Any member suspended for a violation of this Constitution or his Local Union laws or for non-payment of dues, fines or assessments forfeits all previous rights and benefits." The amended section to read as follows: "Any member suspended for a violation of this Constitution or his Local by-laws or for non-payment of dues, fines or assessments, forfeits all previous rights and benefits and to be reinstated must be in good health and free from physical disability or bodily ailment, except as provided in Section 3, Article VI."	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.
XI	2	Section 2, Article XI. Amend Section 2, Article 11, by striking out the words beginning with or on the second line and ending with the word B, on the third line. The section amended to read: "A member in arrears and suspended may be reinstated by paying all arrearages and fines. It shall require a majority vote at a regular meeting to reinstate a member but no applicant for reinstatement can be reinstated on the night his application is made excepting as provided in Section 2 of Article 7 of the Constitution."	For the Amendment.
			Against the Amendment.

ART.	Sec.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.	
XI	5	Amend Article XI by adding the following as Section 5: Section 5. Local Unions must send to the General Office back per capita tax on all reinstated members up to and including the month their names are stricken from the records of their L. U., as provided for in Section 1 of Article 10."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XII	1	Amend Section 1, Article 12, by striking out the entire section and substituting the following: "A funeral benefit shall be paid to the heirs of each member who has been in continuous good standing, in case of death, as follows: Not less than one year, \$100; not less than two years, \$150; not less than three years, \$200; not less than four years, \$250; not less than five years, \$300."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XIV	5	Amend Article 14, Section 5, as follows: After the word dues on the sixth line insert the words "less the p. c. for the life of his traveling card." After the word pay on the 15th line insert the words examination fee and after the word card on the sixteenth line insert the words in L. U. of same jurisdiction. Amended Section to read as follows: If a member has not been for three years in continuous good standing in the Brotherhood and the L. U. to which he applies for admission has a higher Initiation fee than that paid by him when Initiated he shall pay the difference before being admitted and given a working card. His dues (less the per capita for the life of his traveling card) shall begin on the 1st of the month following the acceptance of his card. The amount of dues paid by him in advance of this date shall be returned to him by his former L. U. less the per capita. No L. U. shall require a member to pay the difference in initiation at a greater rate than \$1.00 per day for each day he works. In no case shall a Journeyman member who has been in continuous good standing for three years or more be required to take an examination or pay examination fee or any difference in initiation fee or any sum for a working card in L. U. of same jurisdiction. He shall upon the deposit of his traveling card in the local union be issued the necessary working card.	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XV	3	Amend Article XV, Section 3, by striking out Section 3 and insert as follows: "Upon the return to the trade of a former member out on withdrawal card, he shall deposit his withdrawal card in the L. U. that issued it with the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) for each year or fraction thereof since the date of its issue. He shall be subject to the same conditions in relation to benefits as laid down for reinstated members. In the event of a member holding withdrawal card working at the electrical trade without the consent of the L. U. issuing it, his withdrawal card shall be declared null and void and the holder thereof duly notified in writing by the L. U."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XV	4	Strike out entire section and substitute: Section 4. Should a member hold a withdrawal card that has not been declared null and void per sections 2 and 3 of this Article desire to return to the trade and is a distance away from his former L. U., he shall deposit the withdrawal card with the F. S. of the nearest L. U. before commencing work. The F. S. of the L. U. with whom the ex-member has deposited his card shall promptly forward the card with cash accompanying same to the applicant's former L. U., whose F. S. shall return the applicant's new traveling card.	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XV	5	Amend Article XV by adding a new section to be known as Section 5: Section 5. With the consent of his Local Union any member that may be promoted to the position of Manager, Superintendent or General Foreman in the electrical trade may, with the consent of his L. U., deposit his card in the General Office, where he will be enrolled on our books as a general office member. His dues to the G. O. shall be forty (40) cents per month."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XVI	3	Amend Article XVI, Section 3, to read as follows: "The G. V. P., upon arrival at the scene of trouble, must use every endeavor to settle, by honorable means, said difficulty and if same is impossible he shall order the R. S. to notify all members of the L. U. in good standing in writing to attend a meeting to vote on the question by secret ballot, said vote to be final."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XVI	5	Amend Article XVI, Section 5, by striking out all words after the word decide, on the fourth line. The amended section to read: "Any member going to work for any companies or individuals declared in difficulty, in accordance with the laws of this I. B., shall be fined such sum as his L. U. may decide."	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.
XVIII	4	Amend Section 4, Article 18: Change the letters on the second line from G. V. P.'s to Grand Officers.	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.

ART.	SEC	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.		
XVIII	8	Amend Article 18, Section 8: After the words G. T. substitute \$300 instead of \$200.	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XVIII	8	To amend Article 18, Section 8, to read, after headquarters, "but in no case shall a Grand Officer be allowed to draw more than \$3.00 per day for said Hotel Expenses in addition to railroad fare."	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XIX	4	New section to be known as Section 4, of Article 19: A General Auditor shall be appointed by the G. P., whose duties shall be to audit the books of all Local Unions and District Councils, under the direction of the G. P. and check up same with the records of each L. U. and each D. C. at the G. O.; he shall see to it that the F. S. and Treasurer of each L. U. and the S. T. of each D. C. is legally bonded and that the amount of money to the credit of the L. U. or D. C. in the hands of the officers' balances with the books. The R. S. and F. S. and Treasurer of all Local Unions shall deliver to said Auditor all books, papers and other property upon his demand. The Auditor shall furnish a bond to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars to the E. B. He shall receive a salary of \$125.00 per month, also railroad fares and \$3.00 per day Hotel Expenses while away from the General Office.	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXI	1	Amend Article 21, Section 1, by striking out the paragraph beginning on the 5th line and ending on the 10th, and substituting in lieu thereof "He shall receipt for all moneys received for the I. B. and after entry is made in the books immediately deposit it to the credit of the I. B. joint order of the G. S. and G. T."	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXI	6	Amend Article 21, Section 6, by striking out the words ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) on the second line and replace same by inserting the words twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXI	7	New Section added as an amendment. Section 7 of Article 21: "During the months of April and October of each year, the G. S. shall levy an assessment of one dollar (\$1.00) on the entire membership of the Brotherhood, same to be placed in the defense fund and used at the discretion of the E. B. to assist locals involved in difficulty called in strict accordance of Article 16 of the Constitution.	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXII	3	Amend Article 22, Section 3, by striking out G. T. in the first line and substituting the word "he" and striking out "to the E. B. to the amount." Also strike out "for the faithful performance of his duties," and insert "for the safe keeping of all moneys entrusted to him (which must be approved by the E. B. and deposited with the G. P.) but he shall not have more than \$25,000 subject to his order at any time. All further funds must be deposited subject to withdrawal only by joint signatures of the E. B. The section would then read as follows:	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXII	3	"Article 22, Section 3. He shall give a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the safe keeping of all moneys entrusted to him (which must be approved by the E. B. and deposited with the G. P.), but he shall not have more than \$25,000 subject to joint orders at any time. All further funds must be deposited subject to withdrawal only by joint signatures of the G. S. and G. T. and countersignature of four members of the E. B."	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXIV	1	After the word Treasurer on the fifth line: Amend Article 24, Section 1, to read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the E. B. to meet at the G. O. during the month of September each year, at which meeting they shall employ expert accountants to audit all books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T. They shall attend to all business properly brought before the Board. At the regular biennial meeting of the Board they shall receive and determine all proposed amendments proposed by any Local Unions and may, if they deem it necessary, submit same for referendum vote. They shall prepare blanket bonds to bond all L. U. F. S.'s and treasurers through the General Office."	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXIV	2	Article 24, Section 2: Amend Article 24, Section 2, by changing \$2.00 per day for expenses to \$3.00 per day for expenses.	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	
XXIV	10	Amend Article 24, Section 10, by making present Section 10 read Section 11, and substituting new Section 10 as follows: Article XXIV, Section 10. New Section. On the recommendation of the G. V. P. of any district of the I. B. E. W. endorsed and approved by the G. P., the G. E. B. shall have the power to loan or donate, or expend for the good of the I. B. E. W. 50 per cent of any existing surplus in the General Fund, provided the vote stands at least five in favor to two against. The E. B. to make full report to all L. U.'s, stating the reason for such action.	For the Amendment.	
			Against the Amendment.	

ART.	SEC.	PROPOSED AMENDMENT.	
XXVI	4	Article 26, Section 4. Change Section 4 to Section 6 and insert new Section 4 to read: "On the first meeting night of each month the F. S. shall forward to the Secretary-Treasurer of the D. C. a duplicate copy of his per capita reports to the G. O."	For the Amendment.
	5	Section 5. Any L. U. two months in arrears to the D. C. shall be so reported by the Secretary-Treasurer to the G. S., who shall immediately notify such L. U. of their arrearage, thirty days after such notification, such L. U. failing to pay arrearages shall be suspended and their charter forfeited.	Against the Amendment.
XXVI	21	New Section added as an amendment. Article 26, Section 21. In cities or towns where there are not enough Electrical Workers to form a local union and it is not practical for the electrical worker to attend the meetings of the nearest L. U., the G. V. P., D. O. or official organizer of the I. B. E. W. shall have power to initiate any electrical worker eligible to membership in the I. B. in said city or town as district members; they shall be enrolled on the district membership book or the D. C. and shall pay to the Secretary-Treasurer thereof fifty (50c) cents per month as dues. The initiation fee for such members shall be \$4.00. The D. C. shall send \$1.00 for each member initiated, and 40c per month per capita to the G. O.	For the Amendment.
		When a district member desires to leave said city or town he shall be granted a traveling card by the Secretary-Treasurer of the D. C. and he must deposit said card in the L. U. in whose jurisdiction he desires to work. After his card is once deposited in a L. U. he cannot again transfer it to the D. C. books.	Against the Amendment.
		Amendment to Classification and Jurisdiction of work. INSIDE ELECTRICAL WORKERS. To include moulding for wires and all raceways for wires.	For the Amendment. Against the Amendment.

PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY NOTES.

THE Financial Secretary is the protector in a large degree of the benefits of the individual member of his L. U. and he should exercise the greatest care that those benefits should not be jeopardized by any action of his.

* * *

IF A MEMBER through his own negligence jeopardizes his benefits the F. S. is blameless but he cannot evade the responsibility if through his own negligence any member becomes in arrears.

* * *

NEVER fail to place due stamps in the member's due book when he pays dues. The member is entitled to this and it is a protection against error.

* * *

IT IS A GOOD RULE to follow in writing communications to use short words and short sentences. They are easily understood and mistakes are avoided. Many men like to write long explanatory letters when a simple statement would fully cover the ground. It must not be expected that we can say every thing desired in a single sentence but we should fully cover the ground in one explanation.

* * *

ALWAYS report withdrawal cards issued, and date of issue to G. O.

A COMPLETE DIRECTORY cannot be published in the WORKER until the names of the officers of the L. U. are forwarded to the G. O. and we would request that directory slips that were mailed some time ago be properly filled out and returned so that the members may not be inconvenienced in writing to ex-officers, whom they believe still hold positions in the local unions.

* * *

EVERY F. S. is the recipient of more than his share of criticism.

* * *

THE position of the F. S. is a most important one and the duties are exacting.

* * *

FINANCIAL secretaries can assist greatly, when desiring a statement of the standing of each member of the L. U. by writing the names in alphabetical order and the card numbers, on regular p. c. sheet and forwarding same to the G. O. and statement can be forwarded without delay.

THE F. S. should see that his report when properly filled out and remittance enclosed is immediately sent to the G. O. and not held for days after its completion.

* * *

WHEN initiation fee charged by the L. U. is \$5 or under the amount to be remitted to G. O. is 11 and where over \$5 the amount to be remitted is \$2.

* * *

WHEN you issue T. C. to a member see to it that per capita for life of card is sent to G. O. and thus protect the traveling brother.

* * *

FINANCIAL secretaries should endeavor to keep their mailing list up to date and insofar as possible see that all changes of addresses are sent to the G. O. so that each member may receive his WORKER without delay. Owing to the fact that a great deal of difficulty is experienced in getting out the WORKER it has usually been sent out the middle of the month. My intention, however, in the future is to see that the WORKER is sent out the first week of each month and as near to the first of the month as is possible.

It will be necessary, therefore, that all letters and articles for the WORKER be sent in early.

* * *

WHEN orders for supplies are sent the order should not be written on letters requesting information but should be written on regular remittance blank.

* * *

INFORMATION letters should be written on separate sheets and not written on p. c. reports. As there are over 600 locals in the Brotherhood and many requests are received each day from various local unions for a complete standing of the membership of the L. U. and a great deal of work is necessitated on this account and it takes time to get these reports out and keep up the regular work of the G. O.

* * *

MISTAKES will occur but should be rectified; if you make them correct them; if the other fellow makes them see to it that he does likewise.

* * *

DELAYS on many occasions are unavoidable and at other times are caused by mistakes. The character of the service at the G. O. to a great extent is dependent on the cooperation of the financial secretaries.

POSTAGE stamps in book form are convenient for mailing reports, and are always at hand when needed.

* * *

WHEN p. c. sheets are received at the G. O. they are stamped the date received and are turned over to checking clerks for verification. As there are a great many sheets received each day considerable time is necessary in the proper verification of these sheets and consequently there is some delay in sending duplicates. It is essential, however that these sheets be properly verified so that the members standing will not be jeopardized on account of unintentional errors.

* * *

AS ALL the positions of financial secretaries and treasurers have been bonded, notice of changes made should be forwarded to the G. O. to be attached to the schedule bond. Each secretary is requested to forward to the G. O. the name and address of Treasurer of his L. U.

* * *

IN FORWARDING death claims see that all papers accompany the claim and if claim is legal check will be forwarded same day claim is received at G. O. If papers are not complete there will be delay in paying claim.

* * *

WE HOPE if any F. S. has a complaint to make or a suggestion to offer that he will not feel backward in sending same to this office, for it is only by rectifying the errors made and putting into practice reasonable suggestions, that progress is made.

* * *

WE U's. at the General Office that a **W**E HAVE found on the records of L. great many errors were made in the records of members and it is our endeavor that these records may be made continuous. We have, therefore, found it necessary to advise financial secretaries of errors made for some period back for we believe that each member is entitled to a correct record at the G. O. even though considerable work is necessary to complete and verify record. By assisting the General Office in this matter the financial secretary can be of service to the membership.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Grand President—F. J. McNULTY,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.
Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.
Grand Treasurer—F. J. SULLIVAN,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Second G. V. P.—JAMES P. NOONAN,
1800 McCausland Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Third G. V. P.—MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN,
350 Scott St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Second District—JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,
111 Saratoga St., E. Boston, Mass.
Third District—WM. S. GODSHALL,
5415 Osage Ave., Phila. Pa.
Fourth District—JOHN E. O'CONNOR,
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Fifth District—JAMES FITZGERALD,
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Sixth District—WALTER M. GRAHAM,
208 Main Ave., San Antonio, Texas
Seventh District—H. M. SCOTT,
Care Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH, 1908.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

NOTICE.

George Augustine come home at once, your mother is dangerously ill, not expected to live.

We are advised by letter from Columbus, Ohio, that one J. C. McCoy is trying to be reinstated in the I. B. without payment of fine imposed upon him by this Local Union.

McCoy scabbed during our strike in 1906, after having served as business agent through most of the trouble.

Yours fraternally,

ROB'T C. FLETCHER,
Recording Secretary.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 2, 1908.

Jake Underwood, ex-brother out of Ogden, Utah, left Boulder, Colo., leaving a board bill of twelve dollars, also taking Bro. Roy B. Canada's tools. All brothers look out for him and if seen please notify me at 1450 Bannock street, Denver, Colo.

W. S. CAMPBELL, P. D. C.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Under seal of Local Union No. 47, would like to publish in March WORKER our grievance against Ex-Bro. Ora Addington, Card No. 128822. On January 9, 1907, Local Union No. 47 loaned him \$25.00. After borrowing the money which he needed to bury his wife he has turned us all down and refuses to pay up. Other Local Unions please bear this little notice in mind, should he ever make application for membership again.

Yours fraternally,

A. N. IRELAND

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1908.

If one Peter Lawlass sees this, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please write his brother, Patrie Lawlass, Glenville, Conn.

INFORMATION.

If Bro. Earnest Neimeric sees this please communicate with Fred Dinnett, 225 Shawment ave., Boston, Mass.

If Jas. Y. Dorman, formerly of Locals 21 and 210 sees this kindly communicate with Jas. Craigo, 225 Shawment ave., Boston, Mass. Would also like to hear from Willie Harris of Local 299. Thanking you in advance and best wishes for the I. B. E. W., beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

JAS. CRAIGO.

Information as to the whereabouts of Robert McNabb, will be appreciated by H. G. Fox, 1519 E. 66th st., Cleveland, Ohio.

If Bro. Geo. Clark, carrying a card out of Sault Ste. Marie sees this notice he will please write to his father,

C. V. CLARK,
Iron River, Wis.

Kindly insert in WORKER that Bro. H. Lasmier would like to hear from F. Rabin-dean.

Fraternally yours,
T. JOHNS,
Recording Secretary.

The undersigned would like to know which (CURTIS) Bro. H. P. McGory of Local No. 62 of Youngstown, O., was referring to in his letter that appeared in Nov. WORKER. Please answer through the WORKER.

BRO. (BABE) E. H. CURTIS,
11 N. Royal St.,
Mobile, Ala.

Information as to the whereabouts of D. M. Grace will be gladly appreciated by J. J. Grace, Aruprior, Ont., Canada.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of L. E. Falls, who left Boston for the west, taking traveling card from No. 103, please write to D. M. Murphy, 109 Albany st., Hartford, Conn.

Any information relative to John Teas, last heard of in Des Moines, Iowa, two years ago, will be appreciated by Grant Gatlin, 1645 N. Summit ave., Pasadena, Calif.

The Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. of Chicago, have received notice from the National Board of Underwriters that their new No. 903 Attachment Plug has been approved. On account of a number of unique features which this device embodies it has met with unusual favor with the trade. The manufacturers have been compelled to take special measures in order to meet the rapidly growing demand. The fact that it is now National Code Standard removes the last obstacle in the way of its final acceptance. Descriptive circular matter will be sent on application.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James Leahy, a lineman, or should he see this notice, please write to M. B. Leahy, care Watertown Electric Light Company, Watertown, N. Y.

LOST.

Traveling Card No. 7838 issued by 250 to H. C. Kightlinger in May last. Deposited in any Local please send the number to me as Bro. H. C. Kightlinger died in Beaver, Utah., on December 27, 1907.

Local No. 250 would like to have the Traveling Card of J. C. Pfeifer of Local No. 3, issued July 16, 1907, as Pfeifer left town with a motorcycle belonging to a firm here and the same has given Local 250 a bad name. We all have wheels and can not do business with the firms. They keep telling us of an I. B. E. W. man stealing a \$65.00 machine, so if you can give me any information of said party, you will do a favor to 250.

JOS. A. SMITH,
296 Prevosh st.

San Jose, Cal., Jan.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Resolutions of condolence have been adopted by the several Locals on the death of the following members:

Patrick Sweeney, L. U. 381, Chicago, Ill.
Aelius Schunstrom, L. U. 31, Duluth, Minn.
H. C. Kignlinger, L. U. 250, San Jose, Calif.

Peter Jorgenson, L. U. 217, Seattle, Wash.

William H. Diggins, L. U. 243, Vincennes, Ind.

A NOVEL IDEA.

Galesburg Editor Has a New Method.

Here is something clever and cute from the Galesburg Labor News:

"Whether or not the manufacturers' association, who were behind the Buck Stove and Range Company, in instigating the suit will accomplish their desired results is difficult to say. Trades unionists fail to see wherein they will. For no power on earth can compel a man to buy something he does not want to and an announcement something on this order is enough to indicate to a union man not to buy:

It is unlawful for the American Federation of Labor to

BOYCOTT

BUCK STOVES AND RANGES

Justice Gould, in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, on December 17, handed down a decision granting the company a temporary injunction preventing the Federation from publishing this firm as

UNFAIR

TO ORGANIZED LABOR

"The above could hardly be construed to conflict with the law, since it is a statement of facts."

DONATIONS.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following is a complete list of all local unions that donated to Local Union No. 14, to help fight the reduction in wages, up to and including Feb. 26, 1908:

L. U. No. 43..	\$10.00	L. U. No. 150..	\$ 5.00
L. U. No. 25..	5.00	L. U. No. 39..	15.00
L. U. No. 97..	5.00	L. U. No. 381.	10.00
L. U. No. 49..	10.00	L. U. No. 36..	10.00
L. U. No. 92..	5.00	L. U. No. 191.	10.00
L. U. No. 87..	10.00	L. U. No. 166.	5.00
L. U. No. 34..	5.00	L. U. No. 270.	2.00
L. U. No. 298.	2.00	L. U. No. 286.	5.00
L. U. No. 278.	5.00	L. U. No. 139.	10.00
L. U. No. 173.	5.00	L. U. No. 22..	5.00
L. U. No. 77..	10.00	L. U. No. 353.	5.00
L. U. No. 83..	10.00	L. U. No. 130.	2.50
L. U. No. 143.	5.00	L. U. No. 467.	5.00
L. U. No. 91..	5.00	L. U. No. 346.	5.00
L. U. No. 258.	5.00	L. U. No. 221.	5.00
L. U. No. 137.	10.00	L. U. No. 451.	5.00
L. U. No. 196.	2.50	L. U. No. 283.	25.00
L. U. No. 128.	10.00	L. U. No. 116.	5.00
L. U. No. 86..	10.00	L. U. No. 331.	5.00
L. U. No. 61..	5.00	L. U. No. 223.	1.00
L. U. No. 149.	5.00	L. U. No. 420.	1.00
L. U. No. 15..	5.00	L. U. No. 117.	5.00
L. U. No. 17..	25.00	L. U. No. 517.	5.00
L. U. No. 553.	5.00	L. U. No. 418.	2.00
L. U. No. 45..	25.00	L. U. No. 113.	1.00
L. U. No. 345.	15.00	L. U. No. 494.	5.00

Brothers we wish to thank you one and all for your generous donations. Knowing that there is a lack of work all over the country and knowing that such conditions tend to weaken us financially, makes us feel that you did your level best and that is all that could be required from a horse.

We are still on strike against the Duquesne Light and Allegheny County Light Co.'s. Up to the present time we have only lost four members, two journeymen and two apprentices, which we claim is a record breaker, considering, we came out in the dead of winter and have been out three months on one job, and about

ten weeks on the other, with about 75 men on strike and about as many more loafing. Thanking you again, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. A. GROVES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 26, 1908.

SUCCESS.

Genius, that power which dazzles mortal eyes,
Is oft but perseverance in disguise.
Continuous effort of itself implies,
In spite of countless fails, the power to rise.
'Twixt failure and success the print's so fine,
Men sometimes know not when they touch the line;
Just when the pearl is waiting one more plunge,
How many a struggler has thrown up the sponge!
As the tide goes clear out it comes clear in;
In business 'tis at turns, the wisest win;
And, O, how true when shades of doubt dismay,
" 'Tis often darkest just before the day."
A little more persistence, courage, vim,
Success will dawn o'er failure's cloudy rim.
Then take this honey for the bitterest cup;
There is no failure, save in giving up.
No real fall, so long as one still tries,
For seeming setbacks make the strong man wise.
There's no defeat in truth save from within;
Unless you're beaten there, you're bound to win.

—C. C. Cameron.

INGALLS ON GRASS.

Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the seven hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, it softens the nude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from

washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the sense with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world.—John J. Ingalls.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2 OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Report of Pres. J. J. McLaughlin.

Spent the month of January in New York acting with the Grand President on the New York situation as I have already reported to the D. C. I don't believe we need any further explanation on the matter.

FEBRUARY 1ST.

Called to Worcester by Local No. 96, had conference with committee to devise ways and means of getting certain men who were working out of town and did not feel like joining the Local as they were working for a fair contractor. It was nothing more than justice to the members of No. 96 that they be compelled to join or get out of the shop. I was informed by Brother Strout that they agreed to join and signify their intention by filling out application.

FEBRUARY 7TH.

I was again called to New York by the Grand President to act on matter concerning the I. B. E. W.; also took up the Walters case. Had him square up with Local No. 99 of Providence.

MARCH 16TH.

Returned to New York on call of Grand President on matter pertaining to the new Local; also Philadelphia strike.

APRIL 1ST.

Brother Joyce and myself went to Providence, attended meeting of Local No. 258, advised them as they were about to go on strike at the time; also took up the matter with the Executive Board of the D. C. Notified Brother Kimball to report to L. U. No. 258 and give them all assistance possible; also inserted adds in Boston papers requesting all men to stay away from Providence until trouble was settled when all Locals would be notified officially.

APRIL 10TH.

Took No. 258 matter on strike up with Brother Kimball trying to devise ways and means to avert the strike if possible without losing the good name that Local No. 258 has in the I. B. E. W.

APRIL 19TH.

Left for New York on receipt of telegram from the Grand President pertaining to the I. B. E. W. Three days conference on matters in general.

MAY 1ST.

Had meeting with a committee of Local No. 258 at headquarters of Local Union No. 103. I believe the committee will re-

port whether their mission was a success or not.

MAY 5TH.

Had Brother Joyce send out a call for meeting of the Executive Board of D. C. calling them together in Providence to take up the matter of Finance strike of Local No. 258.

MAY 13TH.

On request of Cable Splicers took up their matter and had same straightened out. This was a case where Local No. 396 in the city of Boston could get the men in they refused to affiliate with the Local in their respective locality, having the complaint to make that we meet every day so I believed it was for the best interests of the I. B. E. W. to allow Local No. 396 to take these men in.

MAY 15TH.

On call from Brother Holbrook from Local No. 224 of Brockton to meet Committee from Local with Brother Joyce to go over their new agreements before presenting same to the contractors.

MAY 18TH.

Sent telegram to Gr. V. President to meet me in Norwich, Conn., on Monday, May 20th, to meet contractors to see if we could not sign up an agreement for the Local. While waiting for the Grand Vice President to come I took up the local situation with Brother Moriarity and I don't think it would be out of place to say that Brother Moriarity was the only one we could depend upon. The meeting was held in the local rooms and you can just imagine our surprise to find out that we not only had the contractors to fight but found that the President of the Local would side in with anything that the contractors might say and would refer to him to back up their statement and right here was where Brother Moriarity showed his trade unionism and deserves the thanks of the Electrical Workers for his manly stand as he was the only one who knew the local condition that we could depend upon. One of the very obnoxious articles in the agreement was a list of tools that the contractors wanted and was agreed to by the local committee and the contractors that we succeeded in cutting out. On investigating further we found out that the only hardware dealers in the city were the electrical contractors and it was to their advantage to fight the tool question. We also found that the men were working for anything that they could

get and it was a difficult job to set a standard scale which meant an increase from 50c to \$1.00 a day, but after long conference we succeeded in signing a two year agreement, first year, \$2.75; second 1908, \$3.10.

MAY 17TH.

Took up the matter of Local No. 410, of Rutland, Vt., with the organizer. On May 24th on call from local committee of Local Union No. 224 of Brockton to meet contractors in regards to signing agreement. We had the pleasure of meeting one contractor and after considerable discussion we made arrangements for another meeting. It seems the only reason they had for not meeting with us was they refused to meet with any outsider no matter who he might be.

MAY 31ST.

In company with President Gompers and Grand President McNulty, we met the head of the A. Bell Tel. Co., President Viale, who received us very courteously. President Gompers made our mission known to him and then Brother McNulty started to make his statement. Right here I might say that President Vaile paid marked attention while Brother McNulty was talking and had answered several questions in relation to the grievance we had against the company and asked to have all grievances submitted in writing so that he might look them over carefully. As there had been considerable talk from certain sections of the country that Brother McNulty has been too busy with the A. Bell Tel. Co., I might add that there never was a time that Brother McNulty could not meet President Fish, that he wished but it was a waste of time as President Fish absolutely refused to interfere with the local management of any of his companies.

JUNE 7TH.

Had the Secretary send out call for a meeting of the Executive Board of the District Council to meet in Providence.

JUNE 8TH.

Received a call from the G. P. that I had better come to New York and straighten the men from my District as they were about to rebel against paying up.

JUNE 26TH.

Talked with committee from Local No. 223 of Brockton on agreement in the headquarters of Local Union No. 103.

JUNE 29TH.

By appointment with Brother Joyce and Brother Kimball we went to Brockton to meet contractors but still refused to meet anybody but local men. I don't believe it is necessary for me to go into details of

this meeting as the brothers from No. 223 will explain it.

AUGUST 30TH.

On request of Local No. 99, Providence, that I meet their committee and see what can be done to better the condition of the members of said local. The delegates of Local No. 99 will explain whether our mission was successful or not.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, NEW EN- GLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS HELD SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JANUARY 11 AND 12, 1908.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m., with President J. J. McLaughlin in the chair.

Roll call of officers showed Vice-Presidents Spellman and Connolly as absent.

President McLaughlin appointed the following committees:

Credential Committee—J. W. McDonald, L. U. 99; Chas. Hanscom, L. U. 189, and W. A. Dunn, L. U. 396.

Committee on Officers' Report—M. A. Murphy, L. U. 104; E. E. Graham, L. U. 521; W. D. Hubbard, L. U. 30.

Finance Committee—J. H. Mitchell, L. U. 223; D. O'Herron, L. U. 264, and W. D. Kneath, L. U. 396.

Resolution Committee—S. A. Strout, L. U. 96; E. B. Connors, L. U. 104, and Fred C. Hatch, L. U. 426.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Organizer L. W. E. Kimball's report referred to Committee on Officers' report.

Adjourned at 12:40 p. m., for dinner.

Afternoon session called to order at 2 p. m.

To the President and Officers of District Council No. 2, we the undersigned Committee on Credentials, have examined the credentials and report the following are entitled to represent their Local Unions at this Convention:

Chas. W. Hanscom, L. U. 189, Quincy, Mass.

James B. Oakes, L. U. 189, Quincy, Mass.

Daniel J. Shea, L. U. 189, Quincy, Mass.
Fred C. Hatch, L. U. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.

E. E. Graham, L. U. 521, Bridgeport, Conn.

S. A. Strout, L. U. 96, Worcester, Mass.
M. J. Moriarty, L. U. 96, Worcester, Mass.

R. A. Ripley, L. U. 99, Providence, R. I.
J. W. McDonald, L. U. 99, Providence, R. I.

E. B. Connors, L. U. 104, Boston, Mass.
M. A. Murphy, L. U. 104, Boston, Mass.

M. Birmingham, L. U. 104, Boston, Mass.

B. A. McKenzie, L. U. 258, Providence, R. I.

J. J. McLaughlin, L. U. 103, Boston, Mass.

L. W. E. Kimball, L. U. 103, Boston, Mass.

M. T. Joyce, L. U. 103, Boston, Mass.

S. H. Smith, L. U. 195, Danbury, Conn.

D. O'Herron, L. U. 264, Pittsfield, Mass.

W. O. Hubbard, L. U. 30, Boston, Mass.

J. H. Mitchell, L. U. 223, Brockton, Mass.

H. J. Keith, L. U. 223, Brockton, Mass.

W. J. Kneath, L. U. 396, Boston, Mass.

P. J. Sullivan, L. U. 396, Boston, Mass.

W. A. Dunn, L. U. 396, Boston, Mass.

D. Duval and J. T. Doran, L. U. 377, Lynn, Mass.

Brothers Cavanaugh and Hayden, L. U. 385, Lawrence, Mass.

D. M. Murphy, R. J. Lovenhanf, L. U. 37, Hartford, Conn.

Signed by the committee, Chas. W. Hanscom, Walter A. Dunn and J. W. McDonald.

On motion report was accepted and delegates seated.

Delegate J. W. McDonald of L. U. 99 was appointed reading clerk.

Brother Matt. J. Horohan, representing District Council No. 1, of New York, New Jersey and vicinity, asked that L. U. 310 of Stamford, Conn., be transferred into their district, as it is very near New York City and makes it very bad for the New York contractors, as the contractors in Stamford, Conn., pay small wages and work long hours, and he also believes that by transferring said L. U. to his district that they will enjoy better conditions than they are now working under.

On motion the request of Brother Horohan was granted pending the decision of District Councils No. 1 and No. 2, also Grand President McNulty.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to furnish Brother Horohan with a credential so as not to hinder him in his work at Stamford, Conn.

Brother Charles W. Winslow of the Commission on Industrial Education, was given the privilege of the floor to tell what the said Commission is trying to do for the Electrical Workers in the school at New Bedford, Mass.

On motion, Brother C. W. Winslow was given a rising vote of thanks for his very interesting talk on Industrial Education.

Moved, seconded and carried that the president appoint a committee of five to confer with the Stage Employees on the agreement that was drawn up at Washington in September by our international

al officers and their committee appointed by the president, C. Hanscom, J. J. McLaughlin, S. A. Strout, M. A. Murphy, M. T. Joyce.

On the request of Organizer Kimball to take up a matter relative to two brothers in arrears to L. U. 224 of New Bedford, Mass.

On motion the whole matter was laid over until tomorrow.

Adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1908.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10:20 o'clock. President McLaughlin in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

L. U. 426, relative to condition of Electrical Workers at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution Committee recommended that L. U. 426 furnish secretary of District Council with all matter pertaining to the Electrical Workers at Portsmouth Navy Yard, and he forward same to Washington at once.

By-Laws of L. U. 37, referred to a committee, Kimball, Stone and Dunn, and the By-Laws were approved as corrected by this committee.

All Electrical Workers keep away from Duluth, Minn., strike on. Also Schnectady, N. Y., strike on.

Bonds from Co. returned because they did not bear the printer's label.

BILLS.

M. T. Joyce, six months' salary as secretary-treasurer, \$12.50; J. W. Barton, expenses to New Bedford Trade School, \$4.00.

On motion bills were paid.

Finance Committee audited the Secretary-Treasurer's books and found same correct, also requested the Local Unions owing per ratio share for transportations to the July, 1907, meeting of District Council, to pay same as soon as possible so as not to delay the work of District Council.

Moved, seconded and carried that the President of the District Council's report be printed in the WORKER.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to have Article 6, Section 1, of District Council By-Laws printed in the minutes of this meeting.

ARTICLE 6.

LOCAL UNIONS—DUTIES OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Section 1. The Financial Secretary of each Local Union shall make a duplicate written report on official blanks, furnished for the purpose, to the Secretary-Treas-

urer of District Council, on the first meeting night of each month, of the per capita tax paid to the General Office.

Delegate Stone of Local Union 223, Brockton, Mass., was granted the privilege of the floor on a member in the arrears to another Local Union. This whole matter was turned over to the Executive Board of District Council.

Adjourned at 12:15 p. m., for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 1:15 o'clock, President McLaughlin in the chair.

Delegate Ripley of Local Union 99, Providence, R. I., granted privilege of floor in regard to Brother S. H. Smith of Danbury, Conn., relative to his expenses to District Council Convention. On motion the Secretary-Treasurer of District Council was instructed to reimburse Delegate S. H. Smith.

Committee on Officers' Report recommended that all Local Unions in New England District affiliate with the Central Labor Unions, State Branches of Electrical Workers, also the State Branches of the American Federation of Labor. Recommendation concurred in.

Moved, seconded and carried that when a delegate is forced to use a sleeper in attending District Council meetings that charge same with his transportation.

Finance Committee reported that the per ratio share for transportation to this meeting will be \$1.20.

Nomination and election of officers.

First Vice-President, J. W. McDonald.

Second Vice President, Wm. D. Hubbard, 17 votes; E. B. Connors, 26 votes.

Third Vice President, S. H. Smith.

Fourth Vice President, Fred C. Hatch.

Secretary-Treasurer, Martin T. Joyce.

Organizer, L. W. E. Kimball, 34 votes; Chas. W. Hanscom, 18 votes.

Next meeting place—Hartford, Conn., 7 votes; Portsmouth, N. H., 9 votes; Providence, R. I., 2 votes; Boston, Mass., 30 votes.

Tellers on election of officers, Delegates Stone, L. U. 223; J. B. Oakes, L. U. 189; Judge, M. A. Murphy, L. U. 104.

On motion Secretary cast a ballot for President, First, Third and Fourth Vice Presidents.

The President instructed Delegate Murphy to cast a ballot for M. T. Joyce as Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Executive Board of District Council devise a new method of balloting and report on same at next meeting of District Council.

District Council No. 2 request Grand President McNulty to send Auditor to New England District if the amendment of the constitution is adopted.

On motion the Executive Board of District Council was instructed to draft a Public Service Corporation bill and sub-

mit same to the Massachusetts State Branch Legislative Committee before January 18, 1908.

On motion Secretary of District Council was instructed to write Vice President R. S. Maloney of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and have him use his best endeavors to unionize the Electrical Workers now working for the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company.

On motion Secretary of District Council was instructed to write Grand Secretary Collins and request him to send each Local Union in the New England District their standing at the General Office, also a duplicate copy to Secretary-Treasurer of District Council.

Moved, seconded and carried that the District Council put a special organizer in the field for two months, and at the end of two months the Executive Council take a vote on keeping him in the field longer.

Nomination for Special Organizer, Chas. W. Hanscom.

Secretary cast one vote for C. W. Hanscom for Special Organizer.

On motion, Brother Moriarty was reimbursed for his car fare to this meeting.

Moved, seconded and carried that Executive Board of District Council meet Monday, January 13, 1908, at Local Union 103 headquarters, and take up whatever business was referred to them.

Moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of this meeting be put in the WORKER.

Brother Moriarty entertained the delegates with a few recitations.

Adjourned at 6:10 p. m.

RECEIPTS.

July 14, '07. Received from S. A. Strout	\$ 150.00
August 19, '07. Received from General Office	200.00
Sept. 7, '07. Received from General Office	200.00
October 1, '07. Received from General Office	200.00
Nov. 7, '07. Received from General Office	200.00
Nov. 29, '07. Received from S. A. Strout	23.86
Dec. 19, '07. Received from General Office	200.00
Total	\$1,173.86

EXPENSES.

July 24 to August 24, '07	\$ 181.97
August 26 to September 17, '07	157.14
September 18 to October 20, '07	315.45
October 23 to November 29, '07	221.65
December 4, '07, to January 8, 1908	202.87
January 9, '08, to January 11, 1908	38.26
Total	\$1,117.34

Collected on per ratio share for transportation to July, 1907,
meeting of D. C.\$ 27.64
Amount still due D. C. 19.28

MARTIN T. JOYCE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board of District Council meeting Monday, January 13, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m., Brother McLaughlin in the chair.

On motion, Organizer Kimball and Vice President J. W. McDonald were instructed to go to New Bedford and confer with Local Union 224, relative to Brothers Pierce and Mandley.

Matter regarding Brother Minkelwitz, Local Union 351, Meriden, Conn. Secretary instructed to write General Office requesting Grand Secretary to send all information regarding the disputed death claim of late Brother Minkelwitz.

Executive Board voted to send Special Organizer Hanscom to Quincy, Charlestown Navy Yard and Portsmouth Navy Yard.

On motion, a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of adopting the savings bank insurance scheme to apply to members of I. B. E. W. in Massa-

chusetts. Committee are J. J. McLaughlin, M. T. Joyce, L. W. E. Kimball, E. B. Connors.

On motion, Organizer Kimball and Vice President Connors were instructed to go to Boston City Hall and inquire into the number of men working for the city of Boston classified as electricians and who do no electrical work.

Matter regarding late Brother R. Anderson death claim referred to Vice President J. W. McDonald.

In the case of reinstatement of Brother ——— in controversy between Local Unions . and 223, the Executive Board decided that the check in question of \$1.30 be sent to Local Union No. 7.

Voted that Organizer Kimball go to Portland, Me., Local Union 399 at earliest convenience.

Voted that Organizer Kimball go to Haverhill, Mass., and get all property belonging to I. B. E. W. now in possession of defunct Local Union 470.

Voted that vacancies in Executive Board be laid over until next meeting of Board.

Adjourned at 1:10 p. m.

E. B. CONNORS,
Secretary Pro Tem.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

III. OUR BUSINESS AGENTS.

FOR an employer to know personally, a thousand men, and to deal with them individually, is an utter impossibility. Because of the nature of the present industry, collective bargaining has become a necessity. This must be true at least so far as general matters are concerned. Furthermore, the "employer" may really be divided into a hundred stockholders. It isn't often that a single individual has a cool five millions to put down for the starting of a business enterprise. When this is the case, these stockholders will elect a board of directors, who, in turn, appoint a superintendent or manager, which individual is rarely a stockholder. The stockholders have a perfect right to do this, so has the individual employer a right to have a manager represent his interests. It is also perfectly legitimate for a number of concerns to combine and form a so-called trust, which combination of interests may elect a general manager.

But the thousand workmen must have the same privilege. They too, have the right to combine, either as representing the force employed in a particular shop or factory, or they may organize all the men of their craft in a particular

city or section of the country and appoint or select a man who will represent their interests in the matters which have to do with their general welfare. He then becomes their business agent or "walking delegate." He is the expert on all matters pertaining to the craft, as they have to do with business relationships. He is spokesman of those who have elected him. His instructions come from them. He does nothing excepting as it is approved by the body of toilers who have placed him at their head. He not only protects the men by his wider knowledge of the state of business, but he protects those who might otherwise be subjected to punishment because of their active interest in behalf of their fellows, in the matter of securing better working conditions.

When the Business Manager or Superintendent representing the stockholders declines to deal with the Business Agent or walking delegate representing the employes, he forgets that he, himself, is simply a business agent or "walking delegate," and every argument which he produces against dealing with the men's representative, comes back as a boomerang upon himself.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE—THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.

BY GEORGE W. BORCHSENIOUS IN IRON TRAIL.

A FAR-SEEING political sagacity has marked La Follette's every move. His opponents say it is only evidence of political shrewdness; his supporters declare it is statesmanship.

When he declared the railways were not paying their just proportion of taxes in Wisconsin, he stated a self-evident truth, but no one ever had dared make it a political issue. With this, and direct nominations by the people for his rallying cry, he waged contest after contest. Victory was achieved after successive defeats had been philosophically accepted and finally an ad valorem valuation of railways was secured, increasing the railway taxes nearly a million dollars a year.

The railways accepted the law with bad grace and threatened a wholesale advance in railway rates to meet the increased tax. They frightened every shipper and enlisted their support in opposing further "fanatical" legislation.

With perfect confidence La Follette outlined a new issue, providing for a railway commission whereby all rates would be controlled by the state.

A second bitter contest was waged by the railways and denunciatory mass meetings of shippers resolutioned against Wisconsin's fighting governor. Five hundred of these shippers audaciously appropriated to their use the state senate chamber during a recess, all brought together on railway passes to meet the dangerous man over in the executive chamber.

La Follette's first railway commission bill never got through the lower house. It was gleefully stamped to death by the joint action of these railway lobbyists and shippers, but only after months of stormy hearings.

However, at the session of 1903, the legislature passed an innocent resolution authorizing the governor to investigate his claim that railways had not paid their legal share of state taxes in former years under the old gross earnings system. It was a sop contributed to the railways and was passed without serious opposition in order to humor the man who was so hard to placate.

At the next session the railways suddenly awoke to learn this innocent resolution had become a surgeon's probe and over seven millions of concealed earnings returned to shippers in the form of rebates, were uncovered. The names of these shippers who had been granted rebates, singularly enough, were those found attached to the shippers' resolution of denunciation passed in the senate chamber at the preceding session.

Seven hundred thousand dollars in back taxes were reluctantly paid into the state treasury by the railways and the noble army of rebate shippers left the battle of the 1905 session to the railway lobbyists, to fight singlehanded.

This session was another uncomfortable pugilistic round for the railways, as La Follette, profiting by previous failures and lack of system in other states, messaged the legislature to pass a comprehensive rate bill in which the rate making power should be based upon actual valuations of railway properties. Reasonable earnings in actual values became the new issue and at that session after a feeble protest the railways were compelled to submit to a law granting complete rate making powers, giving the right to determine railway valuations as a basis for rates and abolishing all rebates, including railway passes.

Altogether this seemed a bad day for the railways, yet, although La Follette's drastic new lobby law destroyed the usefulness of many expert railway henchmen, the roads succeeded in killing a two-cent passenger rate bill law and a co-employee bill.

Wisconsin's governor had advocated a law compelling all roads earning \$7,000 per mile to grant a two-cent rate. Through competition this law would have controlled three-fourths of the mileage within state borders and was reasonably sure to be sustained by the courts.

For twenty years railway employees had been subject to an extreme judicial construction of what was known as the "fellow servant" law. In case of accidents, every employee serving as an engineer, fireman, or brakeman, found himself guilty of contributory negligence under the supreme court decisions. Comparatively no recoveries could be had for injuries through defective machinery or negligence of co-employees.

The railway employees enlisted La Follette in their cause. The extra hazardous character of their employment and other considerations that existed warranted the introduction of a bill which would submit all questions of comparative negligence to a jury in every case. The effect of this law was to prevent courts from directing verdicts in favor of railways as had formerly been done.

The passenger rate and co-employee bills occasioned a heart-breaking struggle on the part of the railway companies, but both measures were defeated by close votes in the senate after having passed the assembly.

All the laws promised by La Follette as state issues, had been placed upon the

statute books. The ad valorem railway tax law, anti-pass law, railway commission law, anti-lobby law, acts to prevent political contributions from corporations, were all the result of his contests. It is especially significant that of all these so-called radical laws, none have ever been repealed and none even attacked in the courts.

His opponents had now ceased to discuss those early questions of difference among themselves as to whether his purposes were governed by selfish statesmanship or dangerous demagoguery. Anything to get rid of him was now their cry.

La Follette wanted to remain in Wisconsin; to clear up a little insurance legislation, pass the co-employee bill and a few other worthy measures that seemed desirable. His friends and enemies by combining decided otherwise. A vigorous western fighting senator was needed among the Aldriches, Platts, Depews and other senatorial corporation veterans. La Follette's friends wanted to have him shake up the dry bones of the senate with his Wisconsin ideas. His opponents were more than willing to make it unanimous, if he would temporarily leave the state and give them a breathing spell. On the day of his election his worst enemies were all present to help "bury" him in the sleepy old senate. For a year he kept everybody in doubt as to his actions and then sent in his resignation as governor and acceptance of the senatorial toga, much to the satisfaction of his associates and relief of his enemies.

La Follette, after laying a sure foundation for securing the various measures he believed should pass, regretfully consented to be buried, only stipulating that he might be permitted to be present at the obsequies and occupy the same chamber with his distinguished corporation colleague, Senator Spooner. Spooner was the senate leader, the president's adviser, the statesman par excellence. La Follette, who had met the "Spooner" issue in every campaign at home, was only a product of Wisconsin's woods, one who could wait until the second session and then might speak,—according to senatorial custom,—if he would be good, not noisy.

But that was La Follette's great weakness; he had ever been disrespectful to his elders. Sawyer, Babcock, Quarles, Spooner and other great politicians from Wisconsin, knew it. They had marveled at his impertinence more than once, but in the sleepy old senate there was burial—and rest—so they thought.

One day, early in the session of 1906, La Follette secured the floor. For three days he piled law books up before the astonished solons in reckless confusion. He told them more about the railway situation than they had ever known before. Day after day he built argument upon argument. The first few hours he

talked to empty benches, as the dignified senators tried their old-time hazing propensities. Then curiosity got the better of them and they pushed aside the green senate doors to view this new, earnest, vigorous expounder of railway corruption and oppression.

His logic was irresistible, his manner devoid of dress parade. The crowded galleries that sat with him through the long hours of debate were joined by the curious senators before its conclusion, and when La Follette took his seat at the end of the most exhaustive railway argument ever delivered before any public body, he was the recipient of congratulations from his colleagues. "Railway valuation is the basis for rate making." This was the Wisconsin idea and this was his constant slogan. His amendments to the bill were rejected by a majority of the senators and a weak law was passed, only acceptable because stronger than existing laws. But La Follette's seed bore fruit. His slogan was heard from the capitol to the White House, and the last messages of President Roosevelt vigorously declared for the valuation so necessary to railway rate making. La Follette claimed no copyright on his ideas thus appropriated, but smiled grimly at the many evidences of conversion to his school of railway rate making.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission does not get sufficient power to control railways it will be because La Follette loses his health, voice and vigor. He can survive with the loss of either one alone as has been evidenced by his great struggle with disease in past years. He has never before been so healthy and never before been so confident of success. He carries his banner far ahead of the firing line. He sees the enemies' strong position while the average statesman is trying to discover on which side of the alignment it is desirable to fall. Once located, La Follette pounds away persistently with his battering ram, never pausing to eat or sleep, but just keeps pounding away. Something is sure to fall and, judging from the unbroken series of victories, in the Badger state, it is not hard to predict what the results will be in national affairs. Poor financially, confronted by powerful political enemies, singly and in combinations, his victories are won by direct appeals to the people.

One determined, persistent man is worth a score of weaklings. No man ever answered to the title of persistence more than La Follette. He is a personification of the word.

His Wisconsin idea has been embodied into the national co-employee law. It is not quite so strong, not quite so complete in its protection to railway employees as the new Wisconsin law, but it is a radical, revolutionary measure, compared with senatorial tendencies of a decade

ago. La Follette was its champion and secured its passage without any fanfare of trumpets.

This disclosure of frauds in Indian coal lands was a sudden explosion among favored interests. It occurred in La Follette's committee before the new Badger senator had squarely placed himself before the table. Western methods had educated this wonderful man in locating woodchucks and in firing center shots without asking permission or waiting advice. He scored a bullseye at once, causing a special message to be issued by the president to meet the startling frauds.

That is his one distinguishing characteristic. A dozen men can be named who are brave, honest and blessed with good intentions. Whenever the opposite party is to be assailed, whenever a little political ammunition is required and a little party prestige to be attained, they are to be relied upon.

La Follette is measured by no such rule; he was turned out of an original mould. When the great contests were held in Wisconsin in four campaigns, wherein he was a central figure, he took the stump, openly demanding the defeat of every republican legislator who had proven himself to be faithless and recommending the return of "right" democrats. When La Follette returned to the lecture platform after his first senatorial experience, he went at things in much the same fashion.

He read out the names of Aldrich, Foraker, Platt and other corporation senators who had helped to defeat good legislation. He did so wherever opportunity afforded. In his Chautauquan lectures on the Pacific coast, on the library steps at Pittsburg, in the corporation atmosphere of New Jersey his voice repeated the names of those voting right or wrong.

Specialists in voice culture claim they can distinguish a wealth of irony, scorn and grim humor in La Follette's tones when reading off the record of faithless public servants. They find a perceptible discordant tone repeated with distressing sameness like the clanging of a trip hammer, and every blow counts, for it is a blow in the interests of right government a body blow at corruption, never before essayed by any public man. In the hands of La Follette it has become an instrument of wonderful power. He says to his audience with a bland smile that captivates his hearers, "Now we will see how the vote stands. No man should be ashamed of his public record. It deserves careful consideration from his constituents, indorsement if right, condemnation if wrong."

Then he reads Mr. Platt's record to his New York constituents; Mr. Foraker gets the same treatment in Ohio, and Mr. Fairbanks in Indiana and Mr. Spooner in

Wisconsin do not escape. That's what he did do until Spooner left the senate to take up the cause of the railways and Mr. Harriman, professionally.

No other man in public life today is placing the searchlight of publicity so effectively upon the records of public men as Wisconsin's presidential candidate. It is an unpleasant task at times and requires a courage of convictions, an independence of partisan ties that is magnificent from the political standpoint.

Such is La Follette. Without a peer as a constructive statesman. Firm as a rock in his determination; fearless as the knight of old, possessing only a straightforward message to the people for his weapon, an unimpeachable record of official integrity for his armor. An orator of persuasive powers, possessed of an unusual experience in both houses of congress and in the executive chair of his native state, no man has enjoyed equal privileges and no man has made better use of his advantages. A use that has ever been in favor of representative government and in the cause of the people.

La Follette scored two victories in the 1907 session of the United States Senate, the fruits of which are now being enjoyed by railroad men throughout the entire length and breadth of the country. One was in the passage of a new employers' liability law which established as a principle of federal law the doctrine of comparative negligence. Heretofore, when an employee was injured, the employer, in order to set up a complete defense in a suit for damages, had but to show that the employee was guilty of slight negligence. Under the new La Follette law the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence is no longer a bar to recovery if it can be shown that the employer's negligence was gross in comparison. No incident in that session of the United States Senate better illustrated La Follette's elements of leadership than did his fight for the passage of the bill limiting the hours of service of railroad employees. Heretofore, there had been no limit to the number of hours which a railroad man might be kept on duty. To La Follette sixteen consecutive hours seemed a longer day than men who have in their keeping the lives and limbs of hundreds of thousands of people daily should be permitted to work, but to limit the hours of labor at all was a big step in the right direction. All manner of testimony was presented to show that many wrecks had been caused because men in charge of trains or some part of the railroad service had been on duty so long that they could no longer keep wide awake. Sixteen hours La Follette thought was considerable of a concession to the railroads,

but the railroads fought the bill with all the pressure and influence they could wield. After days of fighting La Follette succeeded in forcing through the senate,

only after the railroads had exhausted every trick of parliamentary practice, the bill limiting the hours of service of railroad men to sixteen.

LABORS CONVENTIONS, 1908.

January 6, Ballard, Wash., International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.

January 13, Cleveland, Ohio, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

January 31, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.

April 6, Toronto, Canada, International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada.

May 3, Brockton, Mass., International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.

May 5, Youngstown, Ohio, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 11, New York City, Actors' National Protective Union of America.

May 11, St. Louis, Mo., American Federation of Musicians.

May 11, —, United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America.

May —, Detroit, Mich., International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.

May —, York, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

June 1, St. Paul, Minn., Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.

June 1, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

June —, Washington, D. C., International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

June —, Mobile, Ala., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 1, Columbus, Ohio, Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.

June 1, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Marble Workers.

June 8, —, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

June 8, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 8, —, International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 8, Milwaukee, Wis., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

July 4, —, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 6, Erie, Pa., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brushmakers' International Union.

July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle

Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 7, Buffalo, N. Y., Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.

July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.

July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.

July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 20, New York City, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers of America.

September 1, —, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.

September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stoncutters' Association of North America.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 15, Salt Lake, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and

Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.

November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6 OF SECOND DISTRICT.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

All locals in D. C. No. 6 of the Second District (covering Iowa and Nebraska.) You are hereby notified that the Third Annual convention of D. C. No. 6 of the Second District will be held in Sioux City, Iowa, beginning at 10 o'clock Tuesday, April 7, 1908 at Labor Temple Hall.

Credentials in duplicate have been mailed to all locals in the district, and it is earnestly requested that they will be represented. Headquarters will be established at the Modamin Hotel. The importance of this convention to our

movement in this direction justifies us in again recommending that local unions see that they are not only represented, but that their best material is sent, and that favoritism does not control the election of your delegate to this convention.

The duplicate of the original credentials should be returned to this office prior to April 1, 1908.

Fraternally yours,

R. E. FERRIN, Sec.-Treas.

1111 West 14th St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1908.

REPORT OF DELEGATE COUGHLIN.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

To the officers and members of I. B. E. W., who are now and have always been interested in the jurisdiction of their craft and the maintaining of national and international bodies from which that protection can be had, will be, I hope, glad to learn that I was appointed by the Grand President to attend a meeting of all the national officers of the trades engaged in the building industry, which met in Washington, D. C. on February 10th, to form a national B. T. section of the A. F. of L. in accordance with the instructions of the last convention of that body, held at Norfolk, Va.

I arrived at the capitol city where I found Brothers McLocklen, Goedchill and President McNulty, up to their eyes in business pertaining to the interest of the organization. I immediately got into the harness with them and in my old fashioned way, helped them the best I could. We adjourned that body on Saturday, the 15th.

I then was instructed by our Grand President to attend the conference of the metal trades industry, which was to meet in Cincinnati on February 17th, so I left

Washington on the 16th and stopped over for three days at Cincinnati to attend that meeting, which was called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th by Mr. O'Connell, general president of the machinists, in Douglas hall. There were present ten national organizations represented by about thirty delegates. After going through the regular form of examining credentials and appointing committees the body got down to work and framed a code of laws on the same plan as the one framed by the B. T. section at Washington, the week previous, which will be submitted to all the unions engaged in the metal industry, for a referendum vote. After getting through with that part, the conference elected Mr. O'Connell, of the machinists, president, and Mr. Tray, of the molders, secretary-protem. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in June, when they expect a full delegation from all the unions engaged in the metal industry, will attend the convention and form a permanent organization, which will attend the metal trades industry in general.

Yours,

P. J. MCCOUGHLIN.

CORRESPONDENCE

Stockton No. 1.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local Union No. 1, Ladies of the I. B. E. W., is still very much alive and healthily busy. We have had our constitution and by-laws printed and elected the following officers at our first meeting in January, to serve until the first Thursday in July:

President, Mrs. Edw. C. Davis; vice-president, Mrs. H. McConnell; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. Perry; business agent, Mrs. Edw. C. Davis; custodian of the door, Mrs. P. H. Pendleton, and an executive board of five.

Friday evening, January 10, we gave an entertainment and supper hoping to realize enough to pay for the printing of our constitution, and although we did not realize our financial ambition we were certainly repaid by the interest shown in our organization. We are the only organization of union men's wives in this city and the I. B. E. W. boys seem to feel pretty proud of us.

Now let us blow our horn a little louder. We have secured the replacement of Japanese labor by white labor in two cases, one of them considered particularly aggravated. We have secured promises of other merchants to carry union made goods in any line possible, if we would let them know where they (the label goods) might be bought. One merchant even promised voluntarily to throw out a certain make of goods that he had been advertising and pushing for a year if we found the goods to be made by scabs. Other merchants not being able to get union made goods in certain lines have refused to carry anything that does not bear the "made in sanitary conditions" label, so there we have beat the sweat-shops a point.

We have made our local work all for the good of union labor in general, the I. B. E. W. men needing no help here at present, but as soon as we have formed a national organization, then forward to the work for the I. B. E. W.

You men need not smile at our attempt to form a national organization for already we have letters from Oregon, Minnesota and New York, from ladies who desire to organize locals and then unite with us in forming a national body, and they come. Just this morning we received a letter from Ogden, Utah, asking about our work. We will "get there" all

right and when we do you will ask us why we did not come sooner and we will wonder ourselves. Be of good cheer, sisters and brothers, help boost the thing along for there may come a time when you will want a little boosting yourselves.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Edw. C. Davis,

1541 E. Scotts Ave., Stockton, Calif.

Indianapolis No. 10.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been misfortunate enough to be elected Press Secretary, will have to make a start, so here she goes.

Well, No. 10 has not had a letter in your journal for so long that all sister Local nions will think that she has fell in and covered up. But she has not. We are still striving to make her better.

Well, as to work there is not much doing at present. Work is about to a standstill. We have several brothers that has done nothing for several weeks and some of them works at what ever they can get. No rebuilding. No new work. Nothing but repair work and little of that. Sorry to say but Bro. H. Koonts has been on the sick list for about seven weeks is able to be out again with the aid of crutches and also Bro. Tom Hubbard. Brother Hubbard was working for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Co., known as the "Red" line. He was working on a tower car and the tower turned over and in lighting broke his ankle, and now with the aid of crutches he is able to be out again with us and brothers, we are glad to see them for No. 10 has not had very much bad luck with disabled members we are thankful to say.

We have two brothers out of town that some of the brothers would like to hear from, they are Brothers Frank Shelhouse, Card No. 28354 and Frank Greenwood, Card No. 2474. Brothers, they are true blue and don't be afraid to treat them right.

Well, as our convention has come and gone, Bro. J. Ryan was elected Vice President and success to Brother Ryan for all brothers wish him best of luck.

On the evening after the convention we gave a smoker and we think that all visiting brothers had a fine time and if they did not it was their fault. Bro. J. O. Clark had his two sons up for a sparring match and they did fine. After the boys came Brother Clark and Eddie Seamon,

Brother Clark knocking Seamon out in the third round.

Well, brothers, why don't more of you come to the meetings? When you have a Local Union in your own town and don't get up once or twice a year you take little interest in your Union. I wish also to notify the readers of the *WORKER* our newly elected officers are as follows: President, J. Ryan; Vice President, J. Uliss; Recording Secretary, J. O. Clark; Financial Secretary, W. B. Griffis; Treasurer, W. J. Malone; First Inspector, R. Blue; Second Inspector, Ed. Reed; Foreman, J. Cochran; Trustees, J. Harmon, G. Mitchell, C. Thompson; Press Secretary, L. Neel and our meeting nights are every Tuesday at 36½ East Washington street. Any traveling brothers coming this way stop and see how we do business. Be sure you have the green goods on you and you will be treated right.

Well as this is my first attempt, had better ring off, wishing all sister Locals success,

Fraternally yours,
"DOGGIE."

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30, 1908.

Pueblo No. 12.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is my place to look up news I will endeavor to furnish the brothers with a brief account of the happenings of this vicinity. There isn't much in this part of the country to talk of as there is no line work going on and it looks as if there isn't going to be any for some time, and it is also dull with the inside wire work here at present. We had a few visitors from Denver and the west of here but they did not stop long as there is no work here and we have some of our own brothers out of work.

No. 12 is very sorry to report the sad news of our Vice President, E. W. Jackson having his six year old boy killed by the street car on the 16th of the month.

Will close, with best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,
F. P. MANLEY,
Press Secretary.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 24, 1908.

Detroit No. 17.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have not seen a letter in our official journal in some time I thought I would assume the duties of Press Secretary and let the brothers hear how No. 17 is getting along. Although times have been a little hard and work slack this winter we have been taking in new members every meeting. Last Monday night we initiated six, which shows that

the working man is beginning to realize that his hopes lie through organization. But don't think that the minute you get a Union Card in your pocket that your duties end there. You should attend the meetings regularly and encourage your officers to a greater effort and see that the business is carried on in your interest. The brotherhood has hundreds of members who are Card men. What it wants is union men who can show by their deeds that they are what they claim to be.

The biennial report of our Grand Secretary is out and I see that the progress of our brotherhood during the last two years has been wonderful. Even the scarcity of work all over the country during the last year has had no material effect on our advancement.

The membership and our Grand Officers are to be commended on the way they have conducted themselves during the difficulties of the last two years.

But we can do even better during the next two years and we will do it. Attend the meetings and show by your presence that you appreciate the efforts of those who are working hard to make your future better.

I see in the January *WORKER* on page 43 something that should interest the wife of every electrical worker, yes and the electrical workers, too. The ladies of Stockton should be encouraged in the work they have started. We should not only give them our moral support, but I would be willing to give the ladies of Detroit the financial support of Local No. 17 to organize and start the work in this part of the country toward the same end the Stockton ladies are striving for.

Now brothers, don't make excuses for not attending meetings, especially when caught down town standing on a corner on meeting night. Be a man, it's up to you.

Yours fraternally,
"X. Y. Z."

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30, 1908.

Philadelphia No. 21.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 21 has had slack times around here for several months until about four weeks ago and a big sleet storm came through New Jersey and tore all the telephone and telegraph lines down for miles around. The companies hired all the men that came through with or without tools and the Bell Tel. Co. did not bother whether the boys had cards or not. The company wanted to cut the linemen to \$45 a month and their board and about 30 or 40 quit and there is several miles of poles down yet. They are making no headway (I hope) but I would not advise any one to come this

way for the West Jersey and Sea Shore layed off about 60 men in the last week and there are lots of brothers still pressing brick. I guess I will ring off, hoping all Local Unions success, I remain,

Fraternally,
BERT CHAMBERS,
Press Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1908.

Duluth No. 31.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am sure all the brothers and Sister Locals are anxious to know how we are progressing.

We are able to hold our own and are getting a little information all the time which brightens our hopes, some of the contractors are weakening and we expect to hear of them breaking away soon. We are sorry to have to report the name of W. H. Brust, from No. 18, Detroit, who has gone to the bad and pushing a gang of non-union men. This has been a dull winter for wiremen, the money stringency followed by the lockout has made it so, no building of any kind going on, the spring will be welcomed by all.

Our boys are doing remarkably well and keeping a good stiff upper lip, during such conditions. Our business agent, Bro. McCullum, with the help of Bro. Warnecke are doing splendid work on the committee, supplying the boys with what jobs they can run across. We are glad to say they beat the contractors out on one or two jobs, where it was compulsory to have union men do the work. So much for the good of the order. They have their eagle eye out for more.

Well, brothers, we can see this is to be a fight to the finish and we hope to see the finish with us gloriously on top. Give us a lift if you can, moral or financial, we will be pleased to hear from you. I remain,

H. J. GIBBS,
Press Secretary.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3, 1908.

Duluth No. 31.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

To all locals greeting: Brothers we are still existing, although it was the expectation of the Manufacturers' association and the Builders' exchange that we would be down and out before this, but it looks as though our opponents will have to acknowledge they are beat before long, the members locked out are keeping in good spirits and hoping for the best to turn their way ere long. The city is at a stand-still as far as work in the building line is concerned and the spring work is being held back until the drastic conditions, which are on at the present time, are in a settled stage. We

wish to thank all locals who have donated to the appeal which was asked for and also request all locals forwarding donations to state the amount and where sent from, as we have received one or two not knowing who forwarded same. We have not had any desertions from our ranks since the last writing. The boys are getting all the work they can, and the committee on lock-out must be complimented for their work in figuring on a contract for a large church, which they took away from the contractors' association; this will keep some of the needy members busy for a while. The working members are helping their needy brothers, moral and financially at each meeting. Hoping we will be able to report some encouraging news for the next issue.

With best wishes for all.

H. J. GIBBS, P. S.

Local 31, Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 25, 1908.

Cleveland No. 39.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The companies in this vicinity are doing nothing at all in the construction line, with the exception of replacing the lines destroyed by the storm.

During these times of adversity to the working classes I think that it is the duty of every man who has a situation to help those who are not so fortunate; in modern industry there is a great division of labor. By virtue of this division of labor men are made interdependent. No man lives for himself, but every man lives and labors for the benefit of his fellow beings. When a man invents a new method for the utilization of the electrical forces, it is not that he may have the sole benefit of his invention, but that his neighbors may use it—that all mankind may have the benefit of his labors, and that they in return may contribute to his happiness. All honest and true men are working for other men.

If a man works only for himself, he is an outlaw, a counterfeiter, or perchance a forger. All of the labor we perform is a service of love for others.

We who perform this service have a right to demand a just reward that we ourselves may live and enjoy the fruits thereof, and he for whom this service is performed has imposed upon him the duty to render this reward and the service is rendered in the hope of receiving a reward. It is the scope and function of unionism to see that the working classes receive this reward in a just proportion to the value of the labor performed. Organization of the employed is a result of competition. As man toils for others in the hope of receiving a reward, there rises a series of activities which is called competition. Competition exists among men engaged in the

same occupation, and it is a desire to render service to others that a reward for such services may be obtained.

We may divide society into the employer and the employed. Employers compete with one another in the bidding for contracts and the sale of their productions (theoretically). The employed have repealed the law of competition among themselves to a certain extent by establishing a uniform scale of wages.

Unionism has obviated the struggle for employment among the workers, by this I refer to that method of securing employment by cheapening the price of labor. Let us see what would happen if we had no labor organizations. Men employed in the same trade would naturally compete with one another in several ways were they not organized, or controlled by some code of laws. To secure employment they would compete with one another by skill and industry. This class of competition every union man desires to propagate as it distinguishes him from the unskilled non-union man.

If unorganized men would compete with one another to secure employment by offering to work for smaller wages. There is nothing so direful in its results, so degrading to manhood and to the cause of labor as that which is produced among workmen who compete with one another by cheapening the price of labor, for it gives rise to overwork, which is brutalizing, and to want, which is the death knell to a progressive nation.

Organization is the normal condition of mankind. No man can live for himself, nor can he labor for himself. Those who make a vocation of non-unionism during labor troubles are enemies of society, for it is their avowed purpose to lower the standard of wages—to reduce the toiler to a system of slavery. These people are the Judas Iscariots of labor—the hero of the trusts. Non-unionism is brutalizing, as it tsands for all that is low and degrading to mankind. Unionism is the only hope and salvation of the workingman. Few comprehend the magnitude of the industrial struggle that is being waged today, even those in the movement do not seem to realize its serious aspect. When any wrong rises in society, it must be righted, here is the philosophy of justice, for so long as this wrong remains the struggle must continue, and when the solution is not accomplished by methods of peace, it must be rectified by more stern methods.

I would be untrue to every toiler if I did not implore him to strive to be in the moving current of unionism, for herein lies his salvation.

Very rfaterns'ly,

THE PRESS SECRETARY.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 26, 1908.

Wichita No. 44.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As this is my first letter to the WORKER I hope it will escape the "junk" basket.

Well, brothers, I have not got very much to offer at this writing as news is very scarce especially so in reference to work.

It is very dull here at present, same as most everywhere else. Yet, the boys of No. 144 have been pretty lucky so far. Most of us have been kept at work which is a good deal this time of the year with the big financial flurry still hovering about us to some extent. Yet things look a little brighter than they did.

We hold meetings once a week on Thursday nights.

I can not advise any floating brothers to come this way as there is nothing doing now but any and all brothers that should happen through here will find one of the best bunch of boys he has ever run up against.

We always have a good crowd at our meeting most all of the boys attending whenever it is possible for them to do so.

We are all looking forward to get a settlement with the Bell Co. and a more prosperous year for 1908 than the past one has been.

Brothers if we win with the Bell it will mean the extirmination of a lot of rats. I wonder if they will be able then to retire and live dormant for the rest of their lives from the fruits that have been grown and prepared by the sweatshops of the union man's brow.

Still there is one thing they can not rob our union brothers of and that is a clear conscience and we will yet by supreme efforts be able to bask in the sunshine of prosperity and this time is drawing nearer day by day.

Brothers one thing do remember if you are not square get square and if you are square, keep square, and let us not be found crawling so close to the ground and as the reptiles of destruction. It is strange to think that these poor rats can not understand that they can be conquered. The white man has tamed the wildest of beasts. (Why not the rat?)

Success and happiness to all brothers.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

F. J. TESSIN,

Press Secretary.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 3, 1908.

Belleville No. 50.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being nearly time for our WORKER, I guess I had better get my letter together but as everything is dull here, we have not much news.

We had a good attendance at our last regular meeting but it would have been

better if the absent members had been present.

The assessment for the Kansas City strike was discontinued the last of the year.

The boys have been chasing trouble for a few days caused by a snow-storm but otherwise work is very slack.

It was with the great sadness that the members of Local Union No. 50, I. B. E. W. extend their heartfelt sympathy to our ex-president Albert Bertshinger who had the misfortune to lose his trusted companion, his wife, who passed away February seventh, after a short illness.

As news is scarce and as I have taken up enough space, I will close wishing all members success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
D. M. MALLINSON,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Brother Bertshinger requested me to thank the brothers through the WORKER, for their flower offering and kindness shown to him and children during their trouble.

Belleville, Ill., Feb. 24, 1908.

Columbus No. 54.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Last Friday night, Dec. 27, 1907, Local 54 elected the following officers: Claud C. McGinnis, President; John Cathrell, Vice President; F. C. McCormick, Financial Secretary; L. G. Taylor, Recording Secretary; William Temple, Foreman; Fred Darby, First Inspector; Norman Day, Second Inspector.

We have raised our dues to \$1. Sorry to say we have not raised our attendance any.

The inside wireman held their first regular meeting last Monday, December 30, 1907. Will be known as Local 600,—success to them and hope to hear from them in near the future.

Brothers Reid and Meyers have honored us with a visit since last letter to WORKER, and I know they appreciated the large (?) meeting. They spoke, too. Brothers, don't start the New Year in the old rut, get out of it, and you will find the pulling easier.

Wishing a successful New Year to the I. B. E. W., will hang up.

L. G. TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

986 Jaeger Street.

Norfolk No. 80.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At our last regular meeting I had the honor of being elected to the office of Press Secretary, Local 80.

As Local 80 has not been represented in the correspondence column for quite a

number of months, I will try to have something to say each month, if only to let the readers know that our charter is still hanging on the wall.

We are having a little up-hill work here at present. The contractors seem determined to make this a scab town, and as work is slack, we are not in a position to do much except to "say nothing—and saw wood."

I will try to have more to say next time.

Fraternally,
A. G. SPAULDING,
Press Secretary.

Milwaukee No. 83.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is about time that the brothers should hear from Local 83, I will endeavor to let them know how we are situated. There is absolutely nothing doing and prospects are very slim until April 1st. Quite a number of brothers are out of work, and have been for some time. Wisconsin Bell is laying off their men and have kept only those that are necessary to keep it in operation. Milwaukee Northern Ry. Co. laid off all their linemen with the exception of three. F. M. E. R. & L. Co. is doing nothing; besides they do not want a card-man on the job. They claim it is cheaper to break in men for linemen than to pay the wages for experienced men.

Bro. Frank Fisher, President of the Northwestern District Council, is with us for a few days. Also Bro. James Kane, who is known all over the country, and one of the best union men that any brother would wish to meet. If we had more such union men in our Organization we would be able to push to the front very rapidly. He is a union man through and through and wants everyone to know it.

The officers elected for the ensuing term are as follows: President, William Nash; Vice President, C. Deitz; Recording Secretary, F. Curry; First Inspector, G. Kelly; Treasurer, M. G. Leahey; Financial Secretary, P. F. Dye; Second Inspector, W. C. Felker; Foreman, J. Segerdahl.

All correspondence should be addressed to P. F. Dye, 197 Fifth St., so all brothers please take notice. I will also give address of our hall so that visiting brothers will have little trouble in locating us. The hall is called Pachon Hall and is located on the third floor at 325 Chestnut St. We meet every Thursday night.

Trusting that this will be in time for the next WORKER, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
F. CURRY,
637 Madison St.

Georgetown No. 89.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been some time since I have given you a few dots from old 89, will endeavor to let you know she is still in the ring. Everything is moving along smoothly and we hope to make 1908 one of the brightest and most prosperous in the history of old 89. We are expecting to take in a couple of new members now soon. All of the old officers were elected for the ensuing term. Suppose the money stringency has affected most of the boys everywhere. Things are beginning to brighten up again though. Have been reading one of Bro. Robert G. Wright's books, "Practice What You Preach," and certainly think it is fine. The boys all seem to enjoy reading them very much. I believe February is going to be one of the severest months of the winter. It has been very disagreeable here.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours faithfully,

J. M. TURNER,

Press Secretary.

Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 18, 1908.

Elgin No. 117.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In the January Worker, Brother Le Baron from No. 9, takes up the subject of paying sick benefits to our floating Brothers. Now I agree with Brother Le Baron, the floater is the binding link that holds our brotherhood together, and should be taken care of regarless, but there are several ways in looking at this subject.

We will assume that L. U. No. 1000 has a membership of about fifteen and say 30.00 in the treasury. Brother John Doe comes to town some fine morning and deposits his card with F. S., and pays one month's dues. L. U. No. 1000 has one on sick list and Brother Doe meets with an accident shortly after his arrival, and is taken to the hospital. The usual benefit is \$5.00 per week, and about the fourth week some of our good Brothers are taking to the tall timbers to avoid assessments and Brother Collins would be sending out a search warrant to find L. U. No. 1000.

Now I would suggest that the general office make a universal sick benefit law to govern all locals, say Brother Doe transfers from L. U. No. 1000 to No. 2000, then two locals to pay jointly all sick benefit claims by Brother Doe for a period of three months after he transfers his card or locals discontinue paying such benefits and district counsel assume the responsibility. It seems to me this would relieve the smaller locals.

Our annual masquerade ball was given January 30th. It was a grand success, we received compliments too numerous

to mention, and we were told the decorations were the best we ever put on. The hall was decorated with about 1000 red, white and blue four candle-power lamps in strings radiating from the center of the hall, and wrapped with bunting.

In the moon-light dance all the lights were out except the blue and they were dimmed to the limit. Old Loona's smiling face shown down upon the happy throng from one of the windows and they would not let up until the moonlight dance was repeated five times. Old Sy and his wife, Maria and the wheelbarrow, monkeys, bears, pigs and numerous fancy cosumes made merry for a packed gallery. After the ball every one departed with smiling faces, well satisfied with the evenings entertainment and the local is somewhat better off financially.

The International Boot and Shoe Workers gave an entertainment in the council hall showing the different union labels, illustrated songs and moving pictures but am sorry to say they did not practice what they preached in this town, at least, and it will do no harm to ask them a few questions and see that they employ union teamsters, electricians, etc., if they come your way.

Not much doing in this town now, four or five of our brothers loafing.

Wishing the Brotherhood success, especiall the ones in difficulty, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. A. PENNOYER,

Press Secretary.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 26, 1908.

New Orleans No. 130.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am writing this article to contradict a story that has got into circulation through some unknown source, to the effect that Bro. Patrick C. Ryan of Local No. 130 of this city is scabbing in the "South." While Brother Ryan thinks the story hardly worth contradiction, yet it is the opinion of Local 130 that a story of that nature being let go the rounds of the country without contradiction, might be construed by honest and well-meaning brothers in all parts of the country as equivalent to an acknowledgement of guilt, and ought to have some statement however small to set matters straight. I want to say Brother Ryan is not scabbing. Never has scabbed; and the odds here are a million to one that he never will scab. In proof of which statements we wish to submit a few of many facts which we could give. For the year ending December 31, 1907, Local 130 offered a prize of a kit of tools (value not to exceed \$30.00) to the member who would bring into the Local the largest number of new members for that year. Brother Ryan won this prize. Does that look like the work

of a scab? But when the Local tried to pay him, or award the prize, Brother Ryan meekly refused to accept either, saying that the consciousness of having been able to build up and advance the interests of the Local was ample pay for the work and expressed the hope that the Local might do much better the coming year. If a man has a yellow streak in him, however small, when put into a position of honor and authority by his masters, the temptation to show it is irresistible and he will show it.

Brother Ryan has been foreman of the electrical construction work on the "Maison Blanche" one of the largest and finest buildings in this city. He has been there over a year. When he took charge he had only one or two card men on the job. They were journeymen. The other twelve or fifteen men had been sent to him from the office of his employers and had no card. Now, if Brother Ryan was even slightly inclined to go wrong he could have gone complacently on and ran the job just on that basis and justified his actions on the grounds that the Local had no closed shop agreement in New Orleans.

But he didn't do anything of the kind. What he did do was to throw all consideration for the wishes of his employers on the labor question aside jeopardizing his own job, and suggested to every man the bosses sent him to take out a card in 130 and these suggestions were made in such a tone and manner that the most stupid could not fail to understand the full portent of his suggestions. We could fill a copy of the WORKER with such examples but what's the use? Brother Ryan never scabbed. Brother Ryan is one of the most tireless, the most fearless and the strongest worker for unionism the union cause has in the South.

MAT WHALEN,
Press Secretary.

WHEREAS, It has come to the notice of Local No. 130, I. B. E. W., that some unprincipled mischief maker who evidently is as yet unknown, has been circulating throughout the country a falsehood to the effect that P. C. Ryan, of New Orleans, Local No. 130, is scabbing in the South; and

WHEREAS, To let such falsehood go broadcast over the country unchallenged or unrebuked, might, by leading honest brothers in other Locals, who are unacquainted with the facts, to consider our inaction as equivalent to an acknowledgement of guilt on the part of Brother Ryan, and in the long run do irreparable injury to the untarnished and honorable character of Brother Ryan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 130, in regular meeting assembled this 14th day of

February, 1908, do denounce such statements as a wilful and malicious falsehood manufactured from the whole cloth; and, be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 130 do now and here give a vote of confidence in Brother Ryan; and, be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 130, offer a reward of fifty dollars for the identity of the brother responsible for the falsehood.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the WORKER for publication.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 25, 1908.

Birmingham No. 136.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I was re-elected Press Secretary at our last meeting of January 6th, I will try and let our brotherhood at large know how Local 136 is living and how things are around Birmingham. At our meeting of January 6th we installed a set of officers in the field. I would like to take each name separately and comment on same but space will not allow. But in our local's estimation they are a very competent set, as most of them were re-elected.

Well, here is where I start my tale of woe. Things are looking more than gloomy in and around Birmingham. Work has come to a standstill, it seems, here, though I believe that it is pretty much the same all over the country. But it seems duller with our city since it went dry. That may hurt for a while, boys, but it is to be hoped things will turn out all O. K. in the spring and that work will be better than ever before. Now, a word to the boys of Local 136. You know the wheel of time is rolling around and we have got to get together and get our shoulders to the wheel of success and push hard, for judging from the outlook of things in our city we must get to work and work hard. Now is the time and we need the aid of every brother. We should all go to meetings regularly. Don't stay away with your arms folded and expect others to do your part, for we all have a place in life to fill and no one else can fill that place like you yourself. Now, boys, you all know how we stand better than any one else and you know what we have got to do and the sooner we act the better off we will be and that is to work on the two open shops we have in town and try and get them on the right side and on our side.

Well, boys, as it is growing late I guess I had better pull the switch. Wishing the I. B. E. W. success and always at its service, I am,

Fraternally,
FRANK B. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

Fort Worth No. 156.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 156 is getting along O. K. Since the attendance card system has gone into effect, our attendance is much better. I hope other locals will adopt this system. We are getting new members frequently. Work here, inside and outside, is surely dull, and I would advise brothers not to come here now looking for work; but, if they do come, with the "paid up" card, this local takes care of them. Without the "goods" it is "Skiddo."

Bro. Ed. Shotts has recovered from a seven weeks' lay-up from running a nail in his foot. Bro. J. P. Roberts has returned from Bowie, Texas, where he has handled a big contract for Kane & Co. All our boys are trying to become better men in every way. Things in the town of Denton are quiet, in fact not much work in Texas this winter.

With best wishes to all members, I remain,

Faternally,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT,

Press Secretary Local 156.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Feb., 13, 1908.

Canton No. 178.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At our last regular meeting the following officers were elected: President, V. P. Muse; Vice President, J. W. Steen; Financial Secretary, J. P. Thomas; Guard, Jesse Cline; First Inspector, C. E. Simetz; Second Inspector, R. J. Holman; Trustees—Twelve months, George Eberhart; Eighteen months, S. K. Haines. The meeting was well attended. I think this was due to the fact that the members were all notified that there would be a smoker. We had the smoker as per schedule and it was a pronounced success. Proof of this is that it was an elaborate affair (as anyone may judge) for the total expense was only ten cents, that being a large sum of money at the present time as nearly every member is out of work, owing to the hard times. It seems strange that there should be hard times at such a seemingly prosperous stage, but from all indications I see no other term to cover so completely the conditions of today.

We are beginning to feel the effect of wholesale immigration, these immigrants who have nothing to loose and all to gain, come to our country and not only enjoy the cream of prosperity and then return to their native country and enjoy ease and luxury which the American workman cannot afford, but undo what work we have striven so hard to accomplish. It may not appear to the workman who is so absorbed in making his little fortune that he hasn't time or money to devote to the protection of himself, that the foreign laborers working around him are discounting his own services. This class of workmen don't want to be told

that he should do something to help the cause. He don't want to be bothered, he is too busy thinking of the air castle that is always uppermost in his mind. In fact, he don't care for the foreign laborer, the unions, or anything else; he just wants to be let alone so he can make his good wages that the martyred union men have obtained for him. If he would lift his head from his work and reason a little, probably the thought would flash through his mind that it is wrong for him to submit to the foreigner working beside him, as he is taking an American's place, even if it is a laborer's job. He may think, "Oh, well, the American can get another place to work," and seeing his air castle before him again refuses to think any more on the subject and continues to be the impostor which he is.

You may ask, "how does this foreign element affect the skilled mechanic"? It does not affect him directly, but indirectly it affects him as it takes food to live. The price of all labor is reckoned from the common laborer's pay. If a common laborer cannot demand a reasonable amount of pay, the same cause will prevent the skilled mechanic from demanding the just pay due him. When the foreign element came into the market, being ignorant and unskilled, all they were able to sell their services for was at a price detrimental to both the employer and the American mechanic. As the stream of immigrants grew steadily larger they started to undermine each other, probably not much but just enough to force the American laborer to look for other employment. Naturally, he would look for something better and being unable to produce the same results as a skilled mechanic was also unable to demand the same rate of pay. This flooded the market with a cheap but willing class of incompetent mechanics, working for from 25 to 50 per cent less than the skilled mechanic could demand; but what affect has this on the skilled mechanic? The employers see that by hiring a few more men of this class they can lay off a few of their high priced men and still get just as much work done. These mechanics who have been laid off and not being able to get employment immediately at their former high price, take another job at a little less for the present, but before long they can find other employment at a higher price. There are other mechanics looking for these jobs at just a little less than they are getting. The first ones decide that they will work for the lower price named by the second ones in order to keep their employment. So, by degrees, the skilled mechanic brings his own price down while that in turn brings down the price of everyone who works for wages from the foreman to the common laborer,

I have taken considerable time of those who read this but I just want to try and illustrate how very essential it is for one man to stick to another. It is very evident that there must be some power by which the individual can protect and strengthen himself. How can he do it in a more open or noble way than by going up to the local union of his craft and pledging himself that he will not work for less than a stipulated sum? Promise not to cut his brother's throat nor his own for a few dollars. He must come into the union at once and thereby help create the power that is so much needed at the present time and not say that he don't see how a few men can remedy the trouble that exists. If every one thought like this we surely would be weak, in fact we would be no more than slaves. Let us all pull together, try and get all the members we can in the union and make good union men out of them afterward. When the greater majority of people see that they are wrong by staying out of the union, then, and not until then will they ever be able to better their condition. I have deviated a little from the general substance of the letters published in the WORKER but it is written with the spirit of unionism, which is all that should inspire any one who writes for the WORKER.

Fraternally yours,
J. P. THOMAS,
Press Secretary.

Oshkosh No. 187.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Brothers there is a place on the map called Oshkosh. Were you ever there and had fun with the boys. Well you would hardly know it by looking in the WORKER as there hasn't been a letter in this journal for a long time, so I will try and write a few lines and let you know that we are not having fun all the time as we have now got down to business. Work is scarce around here, nothing doing whatsoever, quite a few brothers out of work.

Brother Bauman of the Light Co. met with an accident. They were letting a house under some wires, he slipped and fell about 30 feet. He broke his leg and hurt his back. He was in the hospital three weeks, but is now able to be around on crutches. Brothers Derosin, Davis and Myers are at the Light now. Bro. Fred Miller of the Street Railway met with a bad accident. He was trimming a tree and his spur strap broke and he fell on his head. He was unconscious for three days. The doctors say his chances are very slim to pull through.

Brother Evenston of the Bell was laid off and ex-Bro. Bill Hobbins took the wagon for a month or two.

I believe all the inside wiremen are working; inside work is scarce here just at present.

Next meeting night we meet in our new hall, Trades and Labor hall. Well, brothers, if you are thinking of traveling, don't come this way looking for work as there isn't any just now and furthermore these chilly blasts are powerfully penetrating just now.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN M. OSWALD,
Press Secretary.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 28, 1908.

Topeka No. 225.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As No. 225 has not had a letter in the WORKER for some time, I will endeavor to write a few words to let the brothers know we are still in line and fighting the scabs and the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. just as hard as ever but there isn't many scabs left in Topeka to fight as they have nearly all been laid off. One of the chief of them, and I must acknowledge an old room mate of mine, let one of the horses run away with him the other day and threw him out against the soft side of a brick building and he didn't know whether he was a scab or a big sore for some time. Of course we were not all sorry.

There is no work to speak of here. The Ind. Tel. Co. has laid off all but assistant foremen and one splicer, I being the splicer, and the foremen amounting to about four in number.

Well, as news is scarce I will wipe up.

Fraternally yours,
B. W. BENNETT,
Press Secretary.

East Mauch Chunk No. 244.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

A few lines from Local Union No. 244, will do no harm. We are doing business at the same old stand. In case some of the brothers forgot the place, we meet on the third Sunday at 2 p. m., Hess hall, Centre street.

As for work, things are pretty dull at the present time with a few of the brothers laid off and quite a number of others. We have quite a number of electrical workers running loose in this neighborhood that we should get in line if there is any way of getting them.

Well, we had a few new faces at our last meeting. If we can keep it up. Wake up and come around once a month for an hour or two for a good cause. Can't you spare even an hour or two.

Things around this part of the country are just what we make them ourselves.

We have a few members on the sick list. Bro. Bert Armbruster has been bedfast with typhoid fever since November 29, 1907, and is still laid up with same.

Also wish to say for brothers that let themselves run in arrears that Local 244 is getting down to business in the line of sick benefits. Read your Local By-Laws carefully, page 6, Article 1, and page 7, Articles 4 and 6.

Don't forget to report to your sick committee which are C. Huber, Harry Balliet, P. Kattner, A. Campsie and A. Armbruster, for they mean business also.

On account of vacancies in Local Offices we had the pleasure of electing new ones: President, C. Huber; Vice President, Harry Balliet and one Trustee, H. Armbruster, to succeed Bro. J. P. Tracy, who was granted a withdrawal card.

As we have no Press Secretary, I guess there is no danger of getting called down. To escape the waste basket, ring off.

G. W. M.

East Mauch Chunk, Pa., Feb. 22, 1908.

Ashland No. 255.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local No. 255 has not been heard from since it has been organized, and as I was the lucky boy for Press Secretary, I will try and make myself busy.

Our bunch is not very big at the present writing but there's a lot of stray ones around here that we are going to land if there is any way of doing it. Our charter is open for sixty days and during those sixty days we are going to keep the goat busy as he hasn't done anything for some time.

We're going to have a little smoker and something to eat—I mean drink—at our next meeting and the way the boys are talking they will all be there.

Work isn't very plentiful just at present but in a month or so there will be something doing as the Light Co. and the Telephone Co. will begin doing a little repairing. We had a good winter here for outside work but the work was shy.

We had election of officers and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Harry Hanson; Vice President, E. F. Byers; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. Hawley; Recording Secretary, F. S. Tanner; Trustee for 18 months, James Gaynor; For 12 months, Fr. Ellis; For 6 months, J. Wiloughby; Foreman, W. E. Turner; First Inspector, J. H. Welton; Second Inspector, S. J. Talaska; Business Agent, S. J. Talaska.

Our Local meets at the Longshoremen's hall every first and third Tuesday of the month and any brother that comes along our way with a paid up card is welcome to see how we are getting along. We like to have visiting brothers at our meetings as half of our Local boys don't show up. It seems they forget, still some of them are right on the spot at 8—(Good for them.) That means me for one.

Hoping you will find room in the WORKER for this correspondence, with best wishes to the I. B. E. W., I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

STANLEY J. TALASKA,

Press Secretary.

Ashland, Wis., Feb. 21, 1908.

Fargo No. 285.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

If you can find space in your correspondence columns for this letter, I will deem it a great favor. Local 285 have held two very successful meetings during the past month, and everything is running along very smoothly, work enough for everybody, but no surplus.

At our last meeting we adopted a set of By-Laws and have them on their way for approval.

The open shop movement has not caused any very great alarm in Labor circles yet, although I understand it is to be brought up at the next Trades and Labor Assembly.

Now a word in season. Remember that your Local requires your assistance. Do you give it? Remember you owe more than just simply your dues. Each and every member of the great labor army should be ready at all times to extend a helping hand to push along this great movement. Be always ready to assist the officers of your Local, and always bear in mind that you are only one, and that the majority rules. Do not air your internal grievances too much before the public. Keep them for your meeting room, and remember that your opponents have the same right to their convictions as you have to yours.

Do not be a knocker. Be a worker. One knocker can easily undo the work of a large number of workers. Organizations which are free of knockers and have workers are always found to be successful.

A calm and earnest expression of your opinions cannot be construed as knocking but a continual growl because the majority believes the opinions of others are more to the benefit of the organization than yours is nothing but knocking.

When interested in any subject before the organization, do your best to make your views plain to the members, and if they appeal to them as of the best interest, their vote is gained and your ideas become part of the organization. If the other fellows opinion should be the one selected, turn to and try to make it work so as to benefit the whole, not commence to knock it, and by so doing, spoil what might have turned out to have been of great benefit to your organization. Remember, each one has a right to his own

opinions, and that the majority should rule.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that I have not taken up too much of your valuable time, and thanking you again for your kindness, I am, with kindest regards and best wishes for yourself and the I. B. E. W. at large,

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. E. PARRY,

Press Secretary.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 21, 1908.

Portland No. 317.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I suppose the brothers are beginning to think that Portland or its Press Secretary is asleep as there has been no letter in the WORKER for such a long time. Such is not the case however as Local No. 317 has been steadily adding to its membership until it numbers nearly one hundred inside men, and a sub-Local of some fifteen picture machine operators whose wages have advanced \$5 to \$15 per week since their affiliation.

The organization of the picture machine operators was largely due to the efforts of Bro. J. D. M. Crockwell, our Financial Secretary and Business Agent.

Still, we cannot say Portland is well organized, yet as we are still working on the open shop basis with the scale at \$3.50 per day and one shop on the unfair list.

Work is quite slack here at present although the signs seem to indicate a busy summer as building is starting early with a great deal of it.

Our officers elected the first of the year are as follows: President, Frank Crockwell; Vice President, C. Butterfield; Financial Secretary, J. D. M. Crockwell; Treasurer, Geo. Barrar; Recording Secretary, F. E. Scudamore; Statistical and Press Secretary, D. B. Brooks; Foreman, M. E. Myers; 1st Inspector, Pickett; 2d Inspector, Niedennan; 1st Trustee, Ferguson; 2d Trustee, Farrar; 3d Trustee, Saunders.

Our meetings as a rule are well attended and our President preserves order with very little need for the gavel.

There are a good many hard union workers in our Local, some of the new members of the Brotherhood, but mostly old timers who have been fighting quite a while may be, and who I think sometimes, get a bit discouraged because it seems to them that they were having to do it all by themselves, so some of you other members who have been reaping all the benefits "take a hump on yourselves" and "speak up in meetin", and do a little "rustling" on the side with the non-union man working with you.

And, if everyone will do all they can

and pull together why it won't be very long before our city will be among the best organized cities of the west and our boys getting good pay.

Respectfully submitted,

D. B. Brooks,

Press Secretary.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 18, 1908.

Ogden No. 316.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines from Local 316 to let the Brothers know "what's doing" here. Things are pretty quiet here at present as they are nearly all over this district. We have had some of our members desert us, but it makes the rest of them more determined to see the trouble through. The names of those who returned to work are, David Crockett, W. B. Evans, John Liberty, Robert Summerville and Otto Halberg, who was out on a withdrawal. Some of them work about two or three days per week and in the meantime are trimming trees. There is not much doing in the inside wiring line just at present, but we look for better times in the near future. We are expecting a job to open up for the Western Union in a short time, and things look better for the near future. We do not have a very large attendance at our meetings; we would like to see more of the brothers come up and see us a little oftener instead of loafing around on the street corners.

If Brothers M. O. Lundholm, S. E. Talley, Zimmerman and McCarty will communicate with Goddard Bros., they will savethemselves future trouble.

Yours respectfully,

Recording Sec. Local Union No. 316.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 24, 1908.

P. S. Brothers Crockett, Evans, Summerville, Halberg and Liberty were fined by the Local, \$500.00 each.

Lansing No. 352.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being appointed at our last regular meeting as press secretary, I will endeavor to have a few lines ready.

On December 28, 1907, we installed the following set of officers: President, C. J. Clark; Vice President, Clarence Davis; Recording Secretary, Chas. Edington; Financial Secretary, A. H. Colletter; Treasurer, Earl Edington; Foreman, Bert Rhodes; First Inspector, E. Bouck; Second Inspector, Clyde Foreman.

Just a few words to the brotherhood at large, most of the Local Unions larger than No. 352.

We at present have a Local Union of about 22 members "paid up" and a few "not paid up," very few, but we are thriving as we have a majority of all jobs in town except the Bell and you can bet your old hat—hats are out of season just

at present—we jog the memory of the non-members, regular.

We have only two or three members out of work this winter.

As my time is limited and this line of warm air is liable to disgust, I will close for the present.

Fraternally yours,
COLLESTER.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 8, 1908.

Allentown No. 366.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, I have been re-elected Financial Secretary, and as an additional graft job, Press Secretary, it keeps me hustling to make my appearance in the WORKER. This Local is now entering into its sixth year in the Brotherhood, being organized February 27, 1903, and considering circumstances at times have progressed fairly well. The trouble here is the brothers are so absent-minded about the date of meeting, and most of the time the same faces at every meeting. Brothers, you must get busy and keep life in your Local wherever you be, always bear in mind that dead things never grow. I am sure if we take more interest in the Local it will be for the betterment of our Order.

Hoping you will publish this in the next WORKER, I beg to remain,
Fraternally,

CHAS. HOFFMAN,
Press Secretary.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 17, 1908.

Columbia No. 382.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, as we have not had a word in the WORKER for quite a while, and some of the brothers are getting anxious to see Local No. 382 speak once more, I will try and give an account.

We are still in the ring, although a little backward in letting others know it, and am glad to say that we are having very good attendance at our meetings and holding on to all that comes our way, although the scarcity of work in some lines makes some of us feel blue, we nevertheless keep a grip on ourselves and await the opening of spring when we look for better conditions of the money market and a better condition of our respective lines.

We are having a very dull season around here at this time, and therefore are well able to handle all work in sight.

We have elected all new officers for the next term and expect to be one of the winners for first place in the ranks of Locals for the coming year.

The most of us enjoyed one of the best holiday seasons for years, owing to the good conditions of trade and the fairness with which we have been considered.

We have only three contract shops here, and am glad to say that we have an

agreement with them, and they are well satisfied with the goous we deliver, which we of course prove to be of the best.

Well, brothers, if this does not reach the waste basket, I will try and let you hear from us more often. I am,

Fraternally yours,
HARTWELL T. REAVES,
Financial Secretary.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 31, 1908.

Ithaca No. 409.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Will you kindly publish in the WORKER as soon as possible the following letter of thanks for me:

"I, F. M. Zorn, wish to thank all members of all Locals in the United States and Canada who contributed benefits for purchasing my artificial hand and foot. It all was appreciated very much by me and proves the liberality and good heartedness of the I. B. E. W. I hope all brothers and Locals will have the best success in future and those Locals who are having bad luck and could not contribute, I trust will come ahead soon. With best wishes to all, I am,

Yours fraternally,
F. M. ZORN."

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1908.

Watertown No. 421.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Wishing to surprise many of our brothers if not it will be our journal. I hope you may have room in our WORKER for the following: Roll call for 1908, F. J. Willis, President and Business Agent; Vice President, H. Leonard; Recording and Press Secretary, H. F. Lowe; Financial Secretary, Edward Meyer; 1st Inspector, Thomas Burns; Foreman, Geo. Warren; Treasurer, H. J. Dobbs; 2d Inspector, John Evans; Trustee for 18 months, A. Kernehan; Trustee for 1 year, D. O'Connell.

I am sorry to say that inasmuch as the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER having not heard from us would say that work is almost at a standstill here. I would not advise any of the brothers to come this way looking for work for there is no fish in the pan here at present.

As this is our only official mouth-piece would like to say to those brothers who are not in the habit of attending the meetings will have the pleasure of reading this notice. Our meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month and we would like them to come to the meeting and air their views. We will be pleased to see you.

I will close now by saying to all members of the I. B. E. W. that by attending every meeting you not only encourage the officers but you know what is going on in your Local. You don't know yourself if you have not held an office how

much it encourages the officers to see a large attendance and it makes better union men of you. Don't talk on the street corners but go up to the hall, you have a voice there as well as the other brothers.

You will have to excuse me, for I am not much at writing up anything.

Hoping that I have not taken up too much space, with best wishes to the I. B. E. W. at large.

HENRY F. LOWE,

Recording Secretary.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1908.

San Bernardino No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It has been a long time since Local No. 477 has been heard from, but we are still on deck with only a few members present at each meeting.

Work is very scarce here now in the electrical line, the telephone and Light Companies are only keeping up the trouble that shows up.

Our District Organizer, Bro. John White is with us at present and will round up some of the non-union boys if possible. We will have a smoker and open meeting Thursday evening, February 20, while Brother White is here and I hope there will be a good attendance and some enthusiasm aroused. I will write about it next month if alive and in good health.

I will now blow a fuse.

Fraternally yours,

O. POTTER,

Press Secretary.

San Bernardino, Cal., Feb. 21, 1908.

Altoona No. 457.

In justice to the faithful few who tried so hard to hold No. 457 together and would have succeeded only for one grand mistake of placing confidence in the wrong place. Our Financial Secretary was not bonded as should have been done and net results are, ex-Bro. and Financial Secretary, Frank C. Williams appropriated nearly \$100.00 of our funds and it left us in a rut we were never able to get out of. But then there is the old saying, "there'll come a time."

New, brothers, here is a lesson in supposed good fellowship, the Local placed the greatest of confidence in our former brother, F. C. Williams and now you see what we get in return. At present he is a proprietor—suppose he needed our good money to start in business but he may want to come back to work some day and have to have a card and if he happens your way for once show your colors as a union and send him along the path he has chosen—the dishonest one for such a man is not worthy of any help and for the ones he wronged he never need expect any.

One thing sure, such a man has no heart or principal. Now if it was a small fortune he was taking it would have been worth his while but to think a man would lose his honor as a man for a small sum like he lost his among his fellow craftsman.

Well, changing the subject to one that does not hurt the heart quite so much, in the work line there isn't anything doing at present and don't expect any till spring. There are a few of us here at present looking for a better time.

One of No. 457's old faithfuls,

C. A. H.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 29, 1908.

Detroit No. 553.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Since by last letter last month there is no change in the situation here in Detroit, the city where life is worth living, as they say. Some of the brothers left hanging around, having nothing to do, and nothing in sight. The home company still have the same amount of splicers working, and five are working for the Bell Co. The rest are chewing wood and are trying their best to keep body and soul together. So if you meet any brothers heading this way, tell them to steer clear of Detroit, for the whole state of Michigan is strictly on the "bum" for our line of work. Even Ty Cobb, the base ball player knows it and is keeping away from here.

I am sorry to say that the attendance at our meetings is not as good as it ought to be, but I do not think that it would help any if I should say any more about it. I think that every brother should attend the meetings. It is not only a paid-up card that makes a brother a good union man; it is more than that, you want to keep in close touch with the other members. If you are in doubt of anything, bring it up in the local and your brothers will gladly give their opinion about the matter and hear yours. It helps to educate; nobody can say that he knows everything; if he thinks he does he is conceited and does not what he is talking about. So brothers, attend the meetings, we are all glad to see you. Let us do as a German told me the other day, "uns Goirmans ve moost sthick togedder one by anodder." With best wishes to all the Brothers.

B. SCHULTZ,

P. S. 553.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27, 1908.

Springfield No. 566.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Hip! Hip!!! Hurrah!!! What do you say on 566? Tie. I am going to ask for space enough in the WORKER for a few lines to let the outside boys know that Springfield is still among the living and well. Work is quiet here at present,

as there is very little new work going on, but all the boys are finding something to do. Our Financial Secretary, Bro. J. F. McInnis resigned his office last meeting, and it was greatly against our wishes we parted with him, as he was a most competent one. "Freddie" says he has so many things to attend to that he feels as though he could not devote as much time to "the books" as they really deserve, in order to keep things tip top, and we all favored him there. Besides, we know he has (two) at home now, the last one is a little (black head.) "Freddie" is tickled over it and says, "By Gosh" it's a climber.

We put at his desk, Bro. J. A. Lemont. Joe is a little stubb, but he is certainly all to the good and like Ikey, he is after the "mun." Our president, Bro. H. F. Dawes, is having some little difficulty in getting members to attend meetings regularly. The same trouble other locals has, I suppose. We gave an open meeting and smoker to a full house on Thursday, February 6th, and it was in every respect a grand success. We had with us that night as speaker Bro. L. W. Kimball of Boston, our New England organizer.

With his pleasant smiles and a most interesting speech, things were certainly enlivened. First class refreshments were served in an up to date manner. Music, singing and dancing was enjoyed into the wee sma' hours.

We have also a neat initiation team now, and put one new member over the line last meeting with success, and we expect about four new ones next meeting.

Now, as the lights are getting dim, I will close, with best wishes to the I. B. and good luck to all brothers, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAS. A. MCINNIS.

Oakland No. 595.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines for the work to let the boys know how things are in Oakland. Work is slow here and it don't seem to pick up any, a good many of the boys doing nothing, and the same thing is going in all around the bay of San Francisco. We live in hopes that there will be a change by spring time. I am glad and proud to say that while it has been dull and some of the boys have said it was hard times we have only had one of our members get weak under his belt, and he, porr fellow, don't know what he has done to himself; well, he will learn his lesson all in good time.

On Feb. 20, 1908, Local 595 gave a theatre party and dance, all had a good time. At this time we did not expect a large crowd, as we only had a small hall fixed up with about seven hundred lamps

and a few flood lamps. We done so well that we will do it again some day.

I would not advise anyone to come here just now.

Yours fraternally,

R. P. GALE.

Oakland, Calif., Feb. 28, 1908.

Oakland No. 595.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Lots of sunshine, time and men, but no work. It is a kind of a hard proposition to have that sensation of wanting to render an equivalent for a living and when you apply receive in answer that sweet tuned melody "nothing doing."

Being one of those on the eligible list for the Sons of Rest, if I must add, not of my own free will, but through force of circumstances, and having heaps of time and nothing to do, I will take the opportunity of spending some of it (through the courtesy of Bro. Gale) on a letter to the WORKER.

I dare say at the present there are about 80 per cent of the boys of No. 595 on the idle list. These are the times when all kinds of inducements and bait are held out for the men of organized labor. Less money and longer hours are advocated.

Old Otis and his bombshell cartartie known in print as the Los Angeles Times has got unusually busy taking shots at organized labor.

Then comes that far off voice of that Honorary Illuminated and Illuminating Member of the Prevention of Humanity to Mankind, Prof. Wendell, of Harvard, in his speech before the Twentieth Century Club, of Chicago:

His ravings are as follows:

UNIONS, NOT RICH, NATION'S TYRANTS, SAYS WENDELL.

Professor Declares There is Divine Reason for Upper and Lower Classes.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—"The upper class are absolutely the superiors of the people they have surpassed, and one is disposed to say that God made the reason."

This was but one of the many startling statements made by Barrett Wendell, professor of English at Harvard University, to the members of the Twentieth Century Club last night in a lecture on "The Privileged Classes."

The professor declared that the tyrant "privileged classes" of this country are not the upper classes, as they were under the "old regime," but the "despotic laboring classes."

"As wealth and fashion have grown during the last thirty years in this country," he said, "there has grown also a feeling of resentment and criticism which has found its expression in the utterances of public men in the public prints, and, above all in the comic papers and the street cars.

SCORES LABORING MEN.

"The cry which once roused this country was 'taxation without representation.' The privileged laboring class of today demands representation without taxation.

"They are now trying to drag us into a war with Japan in order to safeguard their own selfish interests. If it were not for the behavior of the labor unions on the Pacific Coast in excluding Asiatic laborers the fleet would never have had to be sent around Cape Horn.

"The difference between the upper and lower classes is that the upper classes are those who have exhibited the highest degree of ability, worth and character. Anywhere in the world the upper classes are the cream of society. Those who by reason of sloth, degeneracy, drunkenness or intemperance do not deserve to maintain themselves in the privileged upper classes sink to the lower classes where they belong."

I ask you brothers if this is the language of a heart feeling as it ought to feel for the rights of the human race.

If the Hon. Mr. Wendell of Harvard made the acquiring and spreading of ignorance the study of his life he could not have covered himself with higher honors.

Undoubtedly Mr. Wendell has a reason in view for the throwing of the cayenne pepper in the eyes of organized labor. Of course if Mr. Wendell has not studied the labor movement, ignorance is a reasonable excuse for this outburst of nonsense.

I have no doubt in my mind but what the panic conditions were handed out by his "Cream of Society" for the benefit of organized labor. Well, there is no bad but what has its good however small it may be. It is by these raw brakes on the part of the favored ones that the unorganized learn to retaliate by joining a union where they know they will be protected.

Mr. Wendell will have us believe that those of his "Cream of Society" came by their vast fortunes and powers through honest labor and brain work, but if he would pull out of his foggy delusion he would understand that the unequal distribution of wealth which so distracts the public and private life in this world to be due to Government favors to the individuals of the "Cream of Society" operating in all instances as if private laws had been made expressly for their benefit.

He would have us believe that the members of organized labor were a lot of spiteful loafers and drunkards. He should remember that the circumstances of this world are continually changing and to keep up with these circumstances he will have to change his opinions.

And, bear in mind, there is a dignity in the warm person of a union man

which is never to be found in the cold malice of a Professional Union Buster. In one nature is only heated in the latter she is poisoned.

Undoubtedly there is a few of the weak kneed kind who would not humbly and faithfully submit themselves to be influenced by the powers that advocate Mr. Wendell's delusion (Non-union Shop). These men are to be pitied. They allow themselves to be raked around in the mire to submission. Such men remind me of clams. Nothing disturbs clams, clams always lie quiet, all they want is a mud pile and they are contented.

J. G. W.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 1, 1908.

Wichita Falls No. 596.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we have never had a letter in the WORKER, I guess everybody is thinking we are a bunch of dead ones, but I want to inform them they are very much mistaken. We are only a young local of only ten members but are picking up a stray now and then.

We have the same story to tell most other places has in regard to work—nothing doing, so if you are thinking of coming this way you had better change your mind right quick. But, if any do come with the proper kind of a card its a "cinch" he will be treated right. We haven't but one of our men at work now. He is with the Light Co. He is a good union man and all that but still he has been working some non-union home talent, inside men, and the rest of us idle. That may look like brotherhood, etc., to him but honest, I can't see it that way. We expect work to open up in the spring. So I guess we will just be patient and wait.

Well, as my hammer is in good working order I will do a little more knocking. We are still trying to hold our meetings the first and last Saturdays, but it seems a hard matter to get the boys out. Some of us has to go around on the streets and hunt them up to get enough to hold a meeting. Some of them come to the meetings and act like it was a ten cent hog show instead of trying to attend to business like they ought to. It shows you don't appreciate your officers or what the brotherhood is trying to do for you, and when you attend meetings act like men with a purpose, not like school boys.

Trusting the boys will read this and think it over and decide to do better, I will put up the hammer, and bring this to a close.

With best wishes to all the boys and the brotherhood at large, I am,

Fraternally yours,

LITTLE WILLIE.

Directory of Local Unions.

This Directory is compiled from the directory blanks furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes. Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs: (a) Mixed. (b) Linemen. (c) Inside Men. (d) Trimmers. (e) Cranemen. (f) Cable Splicers. (g) Switch-board Men. (h) Shopmen. (i) Fixture Hangers.

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date of Meeting.
1	St. Louis, Mo. (c)	H. J. Morrison	1447 Hodimont av.	C. Stofel	928 N. 17th st	Tuesdays
2	St. Louis, Mo. (b)	Harry Myers	928 N. 17th st	A. J. Nounheim	928 N. 11th st	Fridays
3	S. E. W. Gr., N. Y.	Edw. Gibbons	145 E. 54th st.	Ernest Kumm	247 E. 84th st	Thursday
4	New Orleans, La. (b)	John H. McLin	2311 Freret st.	J. Siebert	110 Exchange st.	1st and 3d Tuesday
5	Pittsburg, Pa. (C)	H. McDougall	416 Wood st	M. P. Gordan	416 Wood st	Thursdays
6	San Francisco, Calif. (c)	W. A. Cooke	395 Franklin st.	M. H. Dodge	395 Franklin St	Wednesdays
7	Springfield, Mass. (c)	Geo. D. Beecher	81 Tyler st.	M. Chuttenberg	F & W. bl., Main st.	Tuesdays
8	Toledo, Ohio (c)	J. A. Christ	901 Bricker st.	Lewis Larson	410 Monroe st	Mondays
9	Chicago, Ill. (a)	F. P. Cohrs	5625 Dearborn st.	J. O. Clark	252 S. Green st	Tuesdays
10	Indianapolis, Ind. (a)	W. B. Griffith	Box 322		364 E. Washington	Tuesdays
11	Akron, O. (a)	F. F. Loomis	39 Viaduct st.	R. J. Moore	269 S. Broadway st.	2d & 4th Wedn'd'y
12	Pueblo, Colo. (a)	Wm. H. Hart	Box 70	W. C. Allen	605 N. Main st.	Fridays
13	Pittsburg, Pa. (b)	J. A. Groves	416 Wood st	Thomas McBride	416 Wood st	Fridays
14	Jersey City, N. J. (a)	A. H. Wilson	1218 P'k av. Hob'kn	Gurley Pindue	331 Palisade ave.	Fridays
15	Evansville, Ind. (a)	Harry Fisher	523 Oak st	J. Ferd Conway	315½ 4th st.	Wednesdays
16	Detroit, Mich. (a)	F. Campbell	734 Monroe ave	Joe Dohaney	140 1st st.	Mondays
17	Detroit, Mich. (c)	Chris. Lakin	630 Cavalry ave	E. J. Morris	140 1st st.	Fridays
18	Atchison, Kas. (a)	H. B. Coleman	1035 Laramie st.	D. Chisholm	7th & Commercial st.	2d & 4th Friday
19	G'tr. New York, N.Y. (b)	F. B. Rapelye	39 Ashland Pl.	H. T. Blackadar	193 Bowery	Tuesdays
21	Philadelphia, Pa. (b)	Wm. T. McKinney	2141 S. Hicks st.		S. E. cor. 9th Spring	Fridays
22	Omaha, Neb. (c)	A. W. Grayson	1431 S. 15th st.	L. J. Carver	Garden sts	Wednesdays
23	St. Paul, Minnesota	J. L. McHugh	319 Chatsworth	C. A. Drake	Labor Temple	1st & 3rd Monday
24	Terre Haute, Ind. (a)	O. T. Stewart	22 S. 11th st.	Wm. J. Watt	Federation Hall	1st & 3rd Friday
25	Washington, D. C. (c)	B. A. O'Leary	83 U st. N. W.	Edw. Nothmazel	Termy Hall, 9th st.	Thursdays
26	Baltimore, Md. (e)	J. A. Connelly	1728 N. Bond st	H. D. Hiel	6th and G sts., N. W.	Monday
27	Baltimore, Md. (c)	Chas. Lysford	628 N. Payson st.	I. C. Franz	Park av. & Fayette	Mondays
28	Trenton, N. J. (a)	E. O. Shepard	Box 671	W. I. Hunt	343 W. Calvert st.	Tuesdays
31	Duluth, Minn. (a)	F. J. Gibbs	216 W. 5th st.	A. Monroe	Broad and Front sts	Thursdays
32	Peoria, Ill. (a)	R. L. Baker	635 Hangs ave.	F. W. Mattlin	Kalamazoo Hall	Thursday, 1st, 3d & 5
36	Sacramento, Cal. (a)	J. Noonan	1120 20th st.	C. W. Samuelson	Kile Block, Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
37	Hartford, Conn. (a)	D. M. Murphy	109 Albany st	Jno. J. McNamara	123 S. Adams st.	Mondays
38	Cleveland, O. (c)	E. Howarth	717 Superior st	J. Hiltebeitel	9th and 1 sts.	Thursdays
39	Cleveland, O. (b)	L. W. Geib	2118 W. 10th st.	D. V. Baker	903 Main st.	2d & 4th Fridays
40	St. Joseph, Mo. (a)	Chas. B. Ellis	1205 N. 3d st.	J. P. Scott	717 Superior av.	Tuesdays
41	Buffalo, N. Y. (c)	Wm. E. Mary	275 Hickory st.	Frank Dorfer	Anch Hall, Ont. st.	Thursdays
42	Utica, N. Y. (b)	Adam Durr	27-29 Lafayette st	W. A. Hicks	5 Felix st.	Thursdays
43	Syracuse, N. Y. (c)	A. Nicholson	Box 416	F. L. Dwyer	7 W. Mohawk st.	Mondays
44	Rochester (b)	John Cox	123 Franklin st.	F. B. Frye	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
45	Buffalo, N. Y. (b)	John E. McCadden	329 Herkimer	John B. O'Connor	L. B. E. W. Hall	Friday
46	Baltimore, Md. (f)	S. C. Herr	2575 W. Fayette st.	H. H. Harnseman	38 Exchange st.	1st & 3d Thursday
47	Sioux City, Ia. (a)	F. P. O'Brien	904 19th st.	H. W. Stocker	Goodale & Wash.	2d & 4th Saturday
48	Shawnee, O. T	J. S. Malahy	121 N. High st		Border State Bank	1st & 3rd Wed'day
49	Chicago (b)	John O. Jensen	5340 Shields ave.	Grover H. Doyle	4th and Pierce sts.	Wednesdays
50	Belleville (a)	Edw. Friedrich	311 E. E st	Fred. Woelk	106 Randolph sts	1st & 3rd Monday
51	Eagle Pass, Tex. (a)	E. A. Ashley	Box 126	W. R. Banks	A and Spring st	1st & 3rd Monday
52	Newark (c)	Edmund L. Beatty	304 S. 9th st.	J. E. Adams	Mesquite Hall	Last Thursday
53	Harrisburg (a)	James F. Carr	322 Strawberry av.	L. G. Taylor	236 Washington st.	Mondays
54	Columbus, Ohio (a)	F. C. McCormick	937 S. Parsons ave	Chas. D. Jarvis	15 S. Market square	1st & 3d Monday
55	Des Moines, Ia. (a)	Chas. Laffin	40th & Woodland	C. F. Yearick	121½ Town st.	Fridays
56	Erie, Pa. (a)	L. E. McCallen	943 W. 28th	M. F. Redmond	7th and Locust st.	Thursdays
57	Salt Lake (a)	Lee Yochem	Box 402	Wm. Irwin	7th and State sts.	1st & 4th Friday
58	Niagara Falls (a)	Ernest Blinco	1904 Whitney ave.	G. E. Gill	11 West 1st st	Thursdays
59	San Antonio, Tex. (a)	W. C. Jolliffe	418 Main av.	J. S. Marsh	Main st.	Tuesdays
60	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	M. B. Davidson	855 Galicia	E. P. Seitz	110 S. Alamo st	1st & 3d Saturday
61	Youngstown, Ohio	W. J. Newman	918 North ave.	H. M. Vetter	512 San Pedro st	Thursdays
62	Warren, Pa. (a)	N. H. Spencer	Box 1094	Ernest Shelley	221 W. Federal st	1st & 3d Monday
63	Youngstown, O. (c)	Geo. Deiter	Box 240	E. A. Rook	302 2nd st.	1st & 4th Wed'd'y
64	Butte, Mont. (a)	W. C. Medhurst	Box 846	B. J. Floetkoetter	215 W. Federal	1st & 3d Monday
65	Houston, Tex. (a)	E. C. Stalcup	917 Capitol	J. C. Fisher	W. Granite St.	Friday 8:00 p. m.
67	Quincy, Ill. (a)	Fred Moeller	411 Oak st	Robt. Abright	619½ Main st.	1st & 3d Friday
68	Denver, Col. (c)	C. F. Oliver	Box 614		1627 Lawrence St.	1st & 3d Wed'day
69	Dallas, Tex. (a)	V. H. Torbert	Box 827		396 Elm st.	Mondays
70	Cripple Creek, Col. (a)	E. P. Steen	Box 684		1st Wed. 126 Ben- net st. 2d Wed. 210 Victor av. Victor.	Thursdays
71	Lancaster, Pa. (a)	Simeon H. Suter	321 E. Frederick st	David N. Waters	22 S. Queen st	1st & 2d Wed'day
72	Waco, Tex. (a)	C. F. Marrs	1215 Baylor st			2d & last Sunday
73	Spokane, Wash. (a)	T. P. Mosso	Box 635	E. Hoover	Wawick Hall	Fridays
74	Winona, Minn. (a)	Fred Marquardt	470 Dakota st.	George Benton	Holty Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
75	Gr. Rapids, Mich. (b)	Geo Oakwood	842 E. Fulton st.		67 Canal st.	1st & 3d Thursday
76		C. A. Young	4110 S. Yak ave.			
77	Seattle, Wash. (b)	W. B. Reed	Labor Temple, 13	R. H. Sylvester	Labor Temple	Mon. 8:00 p. m.
79	Syracuse, N. Y. (b)	J. W. Hillman	528 W. Colvin St.	Geo. W. Columbus	Meyers Hall	Tuesdays
80	Norfolk, Va. (a)	F. J. Gates	Box 232	F. W. Sharp	Odd Fellows Hall	Wednesdays
81	Scranton, Pa. (a)	Sidney Willis	308 N. W'sh'ton av	Wm. E. Evans	134 Wyming av	1st & 3d Monday

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
83	Milwaukee, Wis. (a)	P. F. Dye	197 Fifth st	F. Curry		Tuesdays
84	Atlanta, Ga.	W. F. McLendon	Box 1019			
85	Schenectady, N. Y. (h)	E. L. Jandro	309 Craig st	E. A. Jandro	246 State st.	3d Friday
86	Rochester, N. Y. (c)	Chas. Warder	166 Tremont st	W. Herman LaRue	35 Exchange st.	Mondays
87	Newark, N. J. (b)	W. Morris	30 Monroe, Or'ng		236 Washington st	Fridays
88	Savannah, Ga. (a)	Jacob A. Ward	Box 316	J. C. Root	Brought'n Whitak'r	1st & 3d Wed'day
89	Georgetown, S. C. (a)	R. A. Gandy	410 Fraser st	R. S. Bawser	Fire hall, Frazer st.	1st & 3d Saturday
90	New Haven, Conn. (a)	Jas. T. Murphy	1248 State st.	F. J. Horan	Chapel st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
91	Easton, Pa. (a)	Henry L. Jones	Phillipsburg, N. J.	James M. Noll	Eagles Hall	1st & 3d Tuesday
92	Hornell, N. Y. (a)	Chas. Wade	9 John st	Chas. Harrison	Bof. R. T. Hall	1st & 3d Friday
93	East Liverpool, O. (a)	C. D. Lentz	2214 W. 6th st	H. J. Connell	Fouler Hall	1st & 3d Friday
94	Kewanee, Ill. (m)	E. R. Haskinger	Oak st.	Pat Quigley	Guests Hall	2d & 4th Monday
95	Joplin, Mo. (a)	W. J. Nelson	412 Joplin st		Walker's Hall	Thursdays
96	Worcester, Mass. (a)	S. A. Strout	419 Main st	David G. Monahan	419 Main st	Mondays
97	Mt. Vernon, O. (a)	O. D. Layman	Ridgewood ave	F. D. Morrison	Quindora, Main st	1st & 3d Saturday
98	Philadelphia, Pa. (c)	E. B. Coleman	232 N. 9th st	Walter Cooper	Broad & Cherry sts.	Tuesdays
99	Providence, R. I. (c)	J. H. Dugan	75 Carpenter st.	Robert C. Fletcher	152 Weybossert st	Mondays
100	Jacksonville, Fla. (a)	E. J. McDonnell	623 W. Adams st		Hatchell's hall, Bay	Wednesdays
101	Cincinnati, Ohio. (a)	Jno. Reiss	1403 Central ave.	C. L. Page	1313 Vine st	Wednesdays
102	Paterson, N. J. (c)	A. Bennett	789 E. 19th st	R. Sigler	56 VanHouten st	Thursdays
103	Boston, Mass. (c)	F. L. Kelley	603 4th st	J. W. Barton	987 Washington st.	Wednesdays
104	Boston, Mass. (b)	E. B. Connors	Roxbury, Mass.	J. M. McEwan	995 Washington st.	Wednesdays
105	Hamilton, Ont.	E. Fricker	225 Catherine st., D	John Wilson	Trades & Labor H'll	2d & 4th Thursday
106	Hamletown, N. Y.	Edward M. Riley	625 Prendergast av	L. R. Jacobson	116 E. 3d st.	Every other Mon.
107	Bloomburg, Pa.	Geo. Phillips	427 East 4th st.			
108	Tampa, Fla. (a)	Albert W. Carter	Box 662	D. D. Manning	Painters Hall.	Wednesday
109	Rock Island, Ill. (b)	Jas. Dallner	Davenport, Ia.	W. M. McNealy	Turner's hall, 3d av	1st & 3d Wed'day
110	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	Herman Barber	R. F. D. No. 8	Geo. Kirby	Harrison and Ashly	1st Monday
111	Denver, Colo.	D. L. Hiatt	Box 127	R. R. Sinclair		
112	Louisville, Ky. (a)	E. W. Gray	1530 20th st	Sam Shields	1st & Jefferson sts.	Tuesdays
113	Lynchburg, Va. (a)	W. W. Davis	Jas. Rive' P. O.	Thos. C. Witmore	510 Jackson st	2d & 4th Tuesday
114	Toronto, Ont. (c)	E. A. Drury	31 Geneva st.	Chas. T. Lacey	Labor Temple.	2d & 4th Tuesday
115	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	O. A. Bowers	540 Maple ave.	L. C. Hanna	519 S. Broadway	Tuesdays
116	Elgin, Ill. (a)	T. H. Bryson	174 Villa st.	W. A. Stevenson	Trades Council Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
117	Dayton, O. (a)	O. S. Irwin	1144 W. 2nd st.	Frank Bruun	25 N. Main st.	Tuesdays
118	London, Ont. (m)	C. W. Alford	22 Walnut st.	Edwin C. Morkie	Knights Pythias H'l	1st & 3d Saturday
119	Great Falls, Mont. (a)	C. Onsum	Box 385	J. A. Holcomb	Minot Hall Cen. av.	Mondays
120	Wilmington, N. C. (a)	Jordan F. Jones	501 N. Front st		Central Hall	Thursdays
121	Kansas City, Mo. (c)	H. Marshall	1112 Locust st.	W. T. Langhley	Labor Headquarters	Tuesdays
122	Portland, Ore. (b)	W. S. Junkins	110 E. Webster st.	Wm. Holt	162 1/2 2nd st.	Mondays
123	Little Rock, Ark. (a)	Thos. M. Kelley	320 E. 21st st.		Labor Temple	1st & 3d Tuesday
124	New Rochelle, N. Y. (c)	Frank Dolan	22 Mechanic st.	R. A. Levene	24 Main st.	2d & 4th Friday
125	Alton, Ill. (a)	C. C. Wimberly	28 E. 6th st.	W. E. Fullington	2nd & Market st.	2d & 4th Friday
126	New Orleans, La. (c)	H. M. Miller	810 Henry Clay av	L. Ragan	407 Carondelet st.	Fridays
127	South Bend, Ind. (b)	H. C. Moore	Box 447	L. Henry	Central Labor	Every other Mon.
128	Chicago, Ill.	R. A. Shields	1583 W. Harrison	P. F. Sullivan	275 La Salle st.	Thursday
129	La Crosse, Wis. (a)	F. W. Pitman	227 Main st.	F. W. Pitman	Jay st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
130	Birmingham, Ala.	J. E. B. Vincent	Box 205	W. B. Lawing	Bricklayers Hall.	Mondays
131	Albany (a)	M. J. Roe	221 Clinton ave.	James Crook	S. Pearl st.	2nd & 4th Friday
132	Elmira, N. Y. (a)	J. C. Marvin	606 E. Church st.	M. M. Pollak	322 Corral st.	1st & 3rd Saturday
133	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	R. Grant	431 Liberty st.	J. B. Welch	State & Centre sts.	1st & 3rd Wed'day
134	Wheeling, W. Va. (c)	W. E. Manges	112 La Belle st.	L. E. Knapp	Market st	Friday
135	Wheeling, W. Va. (b)	Geo. C. Shields	2515 Eoff st.	G. A. Clyker	Market st	Wednesday
136	Ashtabula, O. (a)	Ned Crawford	61 Adams st.	E. C. Cruca	Cor. Center & Main	2d & 4th Friday
137	Wichita (a)	J. W. Taylor	249 N. Law	E. S. Drew	221 East st.	1st & 3d Thursday
138	Saginaw, Mich. (a)	F. P. Durham	1119 N. Fayette			
139	Anderson, Ind. (a)	E. H. Ferrell	1723 Main st.			
140	Washington (b)	E. M. Grimsley	Tenleytown D. C.	C. E. Young	1127 Meridian st.	1st & 3d Tuesdays
141	Aurora (a)	J. L. Quirin	508 Railroad st.		600 G. N. W.	Mondays
142	Bay City (a)	J. M. Ferguson	258 Jefferson st.	H. C. Crumb	Fox st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
143	Marion (a)	Elmer Merriman	1608 S. Gal. st.		Trades Council Hall	1st & 3rd Monday
144	Oklahoma, O. T. (b)	W. A. Nash	501 Frisco st.	C. J. Blocher	S. W. Cor. Square.	1st & 3d Mondays
145	Ft. Worth, Tex. (a)	Chas. Funkhouser	Central Fire Hall.	R. T. Robinson	308 1/2 Broadway	Wednesdays
146	Elkhart, Ind. (a)	Asa Kintler	R. F. D. No. 7		2d & Throckmorton	Wednesdays
147	Green Bay, Wis. (a)	Wm. Johnson	R. F. D. No. 2		S. Main & Franklin	2d & 4th Thurs'dy
148	Madison, Wis. (a)	Thos. McKenna	17 S. Broom st.	Claud Ferry	M. B. A. Hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
149	Zanesville, O. (b)	Paul C. Axline	830 Elm st.	E. J. Winsor	State & Miffin sts.	2d & 4th Thurs'dy
150	Uniontown	Jno. D. Riffe	Box 453	Bert Sutherland	Osher Hall, Main st.	Tuesdays
151	Omaha, Neb. (b)	W. C. Goold	Box 492	J. F. Morrow	Trades & Labor H'll	1st & 3d Friday
152	Wilkesbarre, Pa. (b)	D. H. Ebert	231 N. Washington	Wm. Ruser	1314 Douglas	Mondays
153	Jersey City, N. J. (c)	W. Coleman	165 Hopkins av		31 W. Market st.	2d & 4th Monday
154	Winnipeg, Man. (c)	E. R. Floyd	339 Elgin av	E. Arrington	Hellers Hall, 5 Cor's	Fridays
155	Fresno, Cal. (a)	Clyde Smith	120 Calaveras av	R. A. Peebles	James st. E., T. Hall	1st & 3d Wed'days
156	Ann Arbor, Mich. (a)	J. L. Sorensen	620 Brooks st.		Edgerly bldg. U. H.	Wednesdays
157	Newark, O. (a)	S. C. Alsdorf	41 Ninth st.	F. C. Hanser	Cor. Main and Wash	2d & 4th Wed'day
158	Ottumwa, Ia. (a)	E. H. Trent	202 North Ward	D. J. Hollister	12 1/2 E. Church st.	1st Monday
159	Joliet, Ill. (a)	Jas. K. Morrissey	509 S. Ottawast		Labor Hall, 2d st.	2d & 4th Wed'n'ay
160	Paducah, Ky.	Wm. Hay	410 S. 3rd st.	Geo. M. Dow	104 N. Bluff st.	2d & 4th Friday
161	Canton, O. (a)	J. P. Thomas	1424 E. 2nd st.			
162	Vallejo, Calif. (a)	Frank W. Savage	Box 251	H. F. Seymour	Red Men's Hall	2d & 4th Friday
163	Utica, N. Y. (c)	Herman Wameling	247 Seymour ave.	F. W. Savage	Samoset hall, (rear)	1st & 3rd Friday
164	Lexington, Ky. (a)	Hadie Littell	360 Merino st.	James North	Labor Temple	3rd Tuesday
165	Galesburg, Ill. (a)	Glenn McGowan	525 Monroe st.		220 W. Main st.	2nd & 4th Wed'day
166	Helena, Mont. (a)	J. A. Schumacker	Box 287	Ed. E. Elenert	Trades Assem. hall	1st & 3d Wed'day
167	Oshkosh, Wis. (a)	P. S. Bixby	140 Pearl st.		Park & 6th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
168	Quincy, Mass. (c)	Chas. E. Huntley	160 Elm st.		Main & Church sts.	Mondays
169	Newark, N. J. (h)	S. Lyons	292 S. 9th st.		Wilson Hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
170	Everett, Wash. (a)	Robt. J. Olinger	2917 Grand ave.	Arthur Pettersen	301 Plain st.	2d & 4th Monday
171	Memphis, Tenn. (b)	C. E. Hughes	658 N. 4th st.		2820 Lombard st	Thursdays
172	Springfield, Ill. (b)	Sylvester Dillard	1141 N. Walnut st.	Louis Neal	198 S. 3d st	Thursdays
173	Danbury, Conn. (a)	Geo. S. Hoyt	309 Main st.		Fortunes Hall	Wednesdays
174	Rockford, Ill. (a)	Ferne Shaver	1405 N. Main st.	Arthur Lindbeck	309 Main st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
175					309 1/2 W. Statc st.	Fridays

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
198	Dubuque, Iowa, (a)	J. N. Krahl.	Facade Bldg.		7th and sts.	Thursdays.
200	Anaconda, Mont. (a)	Timothy Eldridge.	Box 483.	W. Baker.	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Tuesday.
201	Appleton, Wis. (a)	Jno. Tenpas.	1026 6th st.	W. J. Palmer.	College ave.	1st & 3d Tuesday.
202	Seattle, Wash. (d)	S. K. Dunning.	713 N. 81st. Sta. B.	Henry Schwartz.	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Wed'day
204	Springfield, O. (a)	Joseph Perry.	557 E. Columbia st.	Walter W. Ross.	W. Main st.	Mondays.
206	Jackson, Mich. (a)	C. M. Griffing.	218 1/2 E. High st.	Morris Dunn.	Main & Jackson sts.	2d & 4th Tuesday.
206	Hastings, Neb. (a)	Lewis Biggerstaff.	707 S. St. Joe ave.	J. A. Bradford.	Duton Block.	1st & 3d Thursday
207	Stockton, Calif. (a)	W. Harris.	Box 141.	T. Johns.	B. T. C. Hall.	Tuesday.
209	Logansport, Ind. (a)	E. E. Redinger.	1501 High st.	J. H. Parlette.	Assembly Hall.	1st & 3d Fridays.
210	Atlantic City, N. J. (b)	Jno. F. Furr.	1612 Atlantic ave.		1016 Atlanta ave.	1st & 3d Fridays.
211	Atlantic City, N. J.	Wm. Black, Jr.	117 N. Morris av.	L. E. Byers.	Indiana av.	Sun. & Tuesdays.
212	Cincinnati, O. (c)	J. A. Cullen.	523 Betts st.	Carl Voelmeicke.	523 Vett st.	Wednesdays.
213	Vancouver, B. C. (a)	T. Hammersmark.	743 Richards st.			
214	Olean, N. Y. (a)	H. C. Finch.	492 Higgins av.	N. C. Hall.	Trades & Labor Hall	2d & 4th Sunday.
216	Owensboro, Ky. (a)	E. L. Mitchell.	420 W. 4th.	O. L. Carpenter.	Lehman's hall, W. 2.	Tuesdays.
217	Seattle, Wash. (c)	E. L. Schock.	206 Summit ave.	J. F. McPage.	Labor Temple	Tuesday.
218	Sharon, Pa. (a)	H. W. Rice.	Box 147.	A. W. Lynn, Jr.	Grim hall, State st.	Alternate Friday.
221	Beaumont, Texas.	Robt. Ramey.	Box 524.			
223	Brockton, Mass. (a)	C. E. Cole.	Ellsworth st.	W. S. Holbrook.	Arcade Building.	2d & 4th Tuesday.
224	New Bedford, Mass. (a)	I. L. Damon.	88 Florence st.	Wm. G. Ashley.	Weaver hall.	1st & 3d Friday.
225	Topeka, Kan. (a)	C. H. Adams.	Lock Box 14.	Geo. W. Stockwell.	618 Kansas av.	Wednesdays.
227	Birmingham, Ala. (b)	G. W. Brown.	316 N. 18th st.	J. B. Boggs.	Foxes Hall, 4th ave.	Wednesdays.
230	Victoria, B. C.	Wm. Reid.	1153 Pandora st.	F. Shapland.	Labor Hall.	2d & 4th Friday.
231	Grand Rapids, Mich. (c)	Floyd T. Turner.	597 S. Ionia st.	H. A. Barnes.	Labor Council Hall	2d & 4th Monday.
233	Colo. Springs, Colo. (b)	D. A. Gillette.	Box 654.	P. W. Uvary.	225 Tejohn st.	2d & 4th Monday.
235	Streator, Ill. (a)	George Duffner.	514 W. Bridge st.	Ora Wood.	320 Main st.	Wednesdays.
237	Lorain, O. (a)	G. D. Marple.	142 Duane st.	C. A. Bemis.	S. E. cor. Erie av.	1st & 3d Thursday
239	Williamsport, Pa. (a)	H. B. Taylor.	431 Park vae.	H. B. Numer.	123 E. d st.	Wednesdays.
241	Dayton, Ohio.	T. H. Edwards.	702 N. Broadway.	John Martin.	N. Main St.	Mondays.
242	Decatur, Ill. (a)	W. T. Honbeck.	1106 N. Union st.	P. Lamborn.	144 Merchant st.	Thursdays.
243	Vincennes, Ind. (a)	Eugene Olds.	1129 N. 1st st.	T. J. Fish.	Nobles Hall.	1st & 3rd Tuesday
244	E. Mauch Chunk, Pa. (a)	W. W. Brown.	Box 293.	G. W. Mummey.	Hess Hall.	3d Sunday.
246	Toledo, O. (b)	Harry L. Hunt.	524 E. Baneroff st.	Chas. E. Robbins.	Swiss Hall.	Mondays.
246	Steubenville, O.	T. A. Kearns.	123 1/2 S. 4th st.			
247	Schenectady, N. Y. (h)	R. C. Schemerhorn.	400 Summit ave.	C. L. Hand.	101 1/2 N. Paint st.	1st & 3d Thursday
248	Schillicothe, O.	H. M. Elliot.	154 Bridge st.	Wm. Leslie.	Columbus Hall.	Sundays.
250	San Jose, Cal. (a)	Jos. A. Smith.	296 Prevo st.	C. A. Eisenticint.	Federation Hall.	Tuesdays.
253	Cedar Rapids, Ia. (a)	S. J. Conrad.	1414 13th av., E.	George W. Smith.	246 State st.	1st & 3d Wed'day
254	Schenectady, N. Y.	T. F. Flynn.	No. 8 Water st.	Frank Tanner.	107 1/2 Capital st.	2d Tuesday.
255	Ashland, Wis.	John Hawley.	215 8th ave. W.		Lgshoreman's Hall	2d & 4th Tuesday.
256	Charleston, W. Va. (b)	Walter Lewis.	Gen. Delivery.		107 1/2 Capital st.	2d & 4th Wed.
258	Providence, R. I. (b)	D. J. Spellman.	183 Plain st.	Hugh McKeon.	152 Weybosset st.	Fridays.
262	Plainfield, N. J. (a)	H. E. Canfield.	604 E. 6th st.	W. E. Pollette.	Eagles Lodge r'm's	1st & 3d Monday.
264	Pittsfield, Mass. (a)	Paul Burckardt.	164 Daniels av.	D. O. Herron.	North st. Bart's Hall	2d & 4th Friday.
266	Lincoln, Neb. (a)	W. L. Mayer.	2335 Q. st.	G. E. Vennum.	Richards Hall.	Thursday.
268	Sedalia, Mo.	Jack Mullahey.	Box 92.			Thursdays.
267	Schenectady, N. Y. (e)	R. H. Hughes.	110 3d ave.	B. A. Cawley.	Elect'l Wkrs Hall.	1st & 3d Saturday.
268	Newport, R. I. (a)	Harry Harvey.	113 Maitland ct.		Thames st.	1st & 3d Thursday
270	New York, N. Y. (h)	E. Taylor.	812 Westch'ter av.	A. G. Eckels.	145-7 E. 53d st.	Friday.
272	Sherman, Tex. (a)	R. S. Dougherty.	612 S. Montgomery.	Sq. & W. Hous'n st.		2d & 4th Friday.
273	Clinton, Ia.	W. H. Otto.	Clinton, Iawo.	Ed. Thurson.	Labor Temple.	1st Wednesday.
274	Marinette, Wis. (a)	F. E. McWayne.	2020 Maple av.	Frank Hodgins.	G. A. R. Hall, Main	1st & 3d Friday.
276	Superior, Wis.	W. W. Kieley.	Broadway Flats.			
278	Davenport, Ia. (c)	Jay C. Mead.	1106 W 3d ts.	E. W. Ruck.	Turner Hall, 3d av.	2d & 4th Friday.
279	Terre Haute, Ind. (c)	L. R. Dickerson.	509 S. 13th st.	W. C. Euliss.	(Rock Island, Ill.)	
280	Hammond, Ind. (a)	Frank D. Cooley.	250 Sibley st.	Tom Lake.	8th & Wabash av.	1st & 3d Sunday.
282	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Frank Hullinger.	5921 Winchester av.	Wm. J. O'Leary.	247 E. State st.	1st & 3d Friday.
283	Oakland, Cal. (b)	B. A. Rathen.	1029 Magnolia st.	Geo. Wagner.	44th & Halstead sts.	2d & 4th Thurs'dy
284	Rochester, N. Y.	Jas. B. Coyle.	59 Ontario St.		365 Broadway.	Wednesdays.
285	Fargo, N. D.	Oscar Bergerson.	812-4 ave No.	C. E. Parry.	Union Hall.	1st Wed & 3d Sun
286	New Albany, Ind. (a)	Francis H. Welch.	37 East 6th st.	Chas. Wattam.	Pearl & Market sts.	2d & 4th Tuesday
288	Waterloo, Ia.	W. L. Harvey.	P. O. Box 150.	F. G. Remington.	Cen. U. Hall, 4th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
291	Boise, Idaho (a)	Lee Blackstock.	1323 Idaho st.	James W. Stewart.	Elec. Workers Hall.	Fridays.
292	Minneapolis, Minn. (c)	H. A. Gansmoe.	2414 4th ave.	Harry George.	36 Sixth st. South.	2d & 4th Monday.
296	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (a)	Wm. P. Darrow.	61 Mansion st.	Fred A. Monrou.	6-8 Washington st.	2nd & 4th Tues.
298	Findlay, O. (a)	Geo. E. Hilderbrand.	609 Cherry st.	F. W. Biggs.	S. Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
299	Camden, N. J.	M. A. McGinley.	825 Birch st.	Peter T. Ward.	7th & Birch sts.	Thursdays.
300	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Jas. J. Love.	10 Sheridan av.	Edward Hoskins.	Eagle Hall.	Fridays.
301	Texarkana, Tex. (a)	Roy Taylor.	1102 Co ave.			
304	Greenville, Tex.	C. J. Veal.	248 W. Lee st.	J. Warden.	Painters' Hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
305	Fort Wayne, Ind. (c)	R. R. Bartel.	1133 Elmwood ave.	A. H. Myer.	Court st.	4th Friday.
306	Albuquerque, N. M. (d)	Harry Pryor.	Box 110.	Geo. Dehn.	R. R. ave.	2nd & 4th Friday.
307	Cumberland, Md. (a)	Wm. M. Lannan.	Mt. Savage Md.	R. Snyder.	Bedford st.	1st & 3d Thursday
308	Beaumont, Tex. (c)	L. E. Lockhart.	Box 932.	C. C. Hall.	Trades As'ly Hall	2d & 4th Wed'day
309	E. St. Louis, Ill. (b)	Leonard Sims.	447 N. 5th st.	B. S. Ried.	Missouri ave.	Saturdays.
310	Stamford, Conn. (a)	T. H. Clear.	371 Main st.	T. H. Clear.	109 Atlantic st.	1st & 3d Wed'day.
313	Wilmington, Del. (a)	Geo. T. Lynn.	422 E. 5th St.	Geo. Senior.	604 Market st.	Thursday.
314	Bellingham, Wash.	C. P. Hoskins.	Box 166.	J. C. Brisbin.	Eagles Hall Elk st.	Mondays.
316	Ogden, Utah (a)	George M. Snively.	Box 44.		342 24th st.	Wednesdays.
317	Portland, Oregon (c)	J. D. M. Crockwell.	Box 644.	Frank Sendamore.	2nd & Morrison sts.	Tuesday.
318	Knoxville, Tenn. (a)	R. W. Worsham.	Box 518.	C. E. Vaughn.	718 1/2 Gay st.	Wednesday.
319	Pittsburg (i)	Jno. J. Slomer.	225 Lathrop ave.		555 Smithfield st.	Thursdays.
320	Paris, Texas	H. B. Hackler.	508 Grand ave.	F. C. Baldridge.	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday.
321	La Salle (a)	N. Dusch.	728 7th st.	F. Drevity.	First st.	1st & 3d Saturday.
324	Brazil (a)	Harry Reed.	12 W. Maple st.	R. E. Bolim.	Minor's Hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday.
325	Binghamton (c)	Chas. Yager.	6 1/2 Gifford st.	H. T. Davis.	153 Washington	2d & 4th Monday.
326	Connellsville, Pa.	H. L. Rewgan.	New Haven, Pa.	P. V. McDonald.	C. M. B. A. Hall.	2d & 4th Monday.
328	Oswego, N. Y. (a)	Frank W. Gallagher.	79 E. 8th st.		West 1st st.	1st & 3d Friday.
330	Kansas City, Mo. (f)	Geo. Davidson.	7323 E. 13th st.	Robt. Kehoe.	7300 E. 15th st.	Wednesdays.
331	Long Branch, N. J. (a)	F. M. Brooks.	Ocean Grove.	George Henshaw.	Phila Daly Hall.	1st & 3d Monday.

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date Meeting.
334	Mobile, Ala.	J. W. Sconyers	370½ Dauphin st.		Royal Arcanum	Tuesdays
335	Springfield, Mo. (a)	E. D. Croft	734 Robertson st.		425½ W. Main st.	2d & 4th Saturdays
336	Dennison, Tex. (a)	A. T. Hutchison	1021 W. Chestnut	Henry Horn		
340	Sacramento, Cal. (a)	L. T. Weber	2724 J. st.			
341	Wausau, Wis. (a)	H. M. Smale	810 3d st.	Clifford Flook	Grand av. & Forest	2d & 4th Tuesday
342	New Brighton, Pa. (a)	J. L. Allwine	Rochester, Pa.	J. M. Fillmore	3d av. & 9th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
343	Sydney, C. B. N. S. (a)	Walton Pearson	69 Pearl st.	C. E. Beazley	Carpenters' hall	2d & 4th Wed.
345	Mobile, Ala.	Louis Turner	256 Conti		C. T. C. hall	Mondays
346	Ft. Smith, Ark.	C. L. Cooper	611 S. 13th st.		Labor hall	Tuesdays
347	Peru	C. E. Richwine	L. B. 33			
348	Calgary, Can.	A. R. Cooper	P. O. Box 108	A. J. Elfner		
350	Hannibal, Mo.	W. T. Spencer	612 Prospect st.			
352	Lansing, Mich. (a)	A. H. Collister	810 Lesher pl.	C. Edington	Labor hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
353	Toronto, Can. (b)	W. J. Hardin	73 Scollard st.	W. Clayton	Occident hall	1st & 3d Monday
354	Salt Lake, Utah	A. E. Winward	568 Eighth ave	H. D. Fairchild	11 W. 1st South st.	Wednesdays
356	Kansas, Mo. (b)	J. T. Murchison	1112 Locust st.	C. D. Martin	1112 Locust st.	Tuesdays
358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	J. To. Stoier	65 Watson av		138 Smith st.	1st Mon. month
360	Sioux Falls, S. D. (a)	G. R. Lackey	General Delivery	Fred Rounds	Labor hall	1st & 3d Tuesday
361	Tonapah, Nev. (a)	J. A. Brown	Box 1012	Walter Ross		
362	Kankakee, Ill. (a)	A. Radcliffe	Box 213	W. Richards	Labor hall	2nd Monday
363	Montgomery, Ala. (a)	G. I. James	W. Elec. Mfr. Co.	G. I. James		Tuesdays
364	Guthrie, Okla.	A. H. Harmon	Pioneer Tele. Co.			Tuesdays
365	Fulton, Mo.	Harry Tripp	818 Center st.			
366	Allentown, Pa. (a)	Chas. Hoffman	1112 Court st.	Wm. Cook	714 Hamilton st.	3d Sunday
367	Granite City, Ill. (a)	C. L. Robinson	1627 E st.	W. L. Harleson		
368	New York, N. Y. (f)	J. S. Wellington	306 W. 114th st.		Labor Temple	2d & 4th Wed'day
369	Louisville, Ky. (c)	C. F. Valinati	222 Guthrie st.		Jefferson st. bt. 1&2	Fridays
370	Los Angeles, Calif. (c)	M. C. Madison	401 N. Bruch st.	T. T. Sturgeon	542 S. Main st.	Wednesdays
371	Washington, Ind.	Sam Day	516 S. E. 4th st.			
372	Boone, Ia. (a)	H. L. Tillson	1022 7th st.	Geo. Pulver	716 Keeler st.	1st & 3d Wed'day
376	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Jno. F. Nichols	212 S. Halstead st.	Wm. Hall	212 S. Halstead st.	1st & 3d Tuesday
377	Lynn, Mass. (a)	J. T. Doran	39 Whittier st.	R. Cordon	62 Monroe st.	1st & 3rd Monday
378	Sheffield, Ala.	E. E. Freeman	Box 334	E. E. Freeman	Carpenter hall	Saturdays
379	Greensburg, Pa.	Martin McLaughlin	Postal Tel. Co.			
381	Chicago, Ill. (i)	Chas. M. Hall	183 Indiana st.	Jno. J. Meyers	10 S. Clark st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
382	Columbia, S. C.	H. T. Reaves	2505 Cypress st.	Felia B. Green		
387	Freeport, Ill. (a)	Chas. D. Kunz	62 Prospect st.	Chas. Bookman	Galena & Mechanic	1st & 3d Fridays
388	Palestine, Tex.	J. T. Brown	15 Queen st.		Tel. office, Main st.	1st Monday
389	Glen Falls, N. Y. (a)	R. V. Hickey	6 Third st.	A. B. Claflin		
392	Troy, N. Y. (a)	I. S. Scott	10 Park ave.	C. Chippendale	1st & Congress st.	1st & 3d Thursday
394	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Thos. H. Mohan	42 Mary st.	Thos. H. Mohan	Mantel hall	2d & 4th Wed'day
396	Boston, Mass.	Jno. F. McCurdy	598 Main st.	W. A. Dunn		
398	St. Cloud, Minn. (a)	Harry Hamlin	406 4th av. N. E.	Angus B. McKenzie	St. Germain st.	1st & 3d Monday
400	Barre, Vt. (a)	Don De Collaines		Chas. Woods	I. O. O. F. hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
401	Reno, Nevada	H. S. Galloway	Box 761	E. M. Curnow	16 E. Com. Row	Wednesday
404	San Francisco, Cal.	H. F. Zecher	Berkley, Calif.	J. Wright	Veteran's hall	1st & 3d Wed'day
406	Ardmore, I. T. (a)	LaMont Byers	213 A st., N. W.			
407	Marquette, Mich. (a)	Oscar H. Siewert	339 Alger st.	Oscar H. Siewert	Siegels hall, 3d st.	1st & 3d Wed'day
408	Missoula, Montana (a)	H. B. Williams	Box 95		West Main	4th Tuesday
409	Ithaca, N. Y. (a)	A. E. Kline	326 W. Seneca st.	L. W. Bennett	C. L. hall, E. State	1st & 3d Friday
411	Warren, O. (a)	P. T. Aumend	429 W. Front st.	A. A. Hedge	Forresters' hall	1st & 3d Tuesday
415	Cheyenne, Wyo. (a)	Jno. Roth	Box 513	Geo. Beanharois	Union hall, Ferguson	1st & 3d Monday
418	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	John A. Cameron	47½ Oak st.	R. A. Munger	Marguant st.	1st & 3d Thursday
419	Pasadena, Cal. (a)	Geo. E. Corrin	584 N. Wilson	J. W. Smith	Fair Oaks & Dayton	Mondays
420	New York, N. Y. (i)	J. W. Carr	418 Gardner st., N. J.	D. Hendricks	Cornford hall	2d & 4th Saturday
421	Keokuk, Ia. (a)	J. E. Mott	1101 High st.	Fred Boice	10th & Main sts.	2d & 4th Saturday
422	Watertown, N. Y. (b)	Edw. Meyer	32 Reversal Flats	Jess Lozier	58 Court st.	1st & 3d Thursday
425	Hackensack, N. J. (a)	Garrett S. Burr	21 Moore st.		Susquehanna hall	1st & 3d Thursday
426	Roanoke, Va.	E. C. Wolfendene	424 Salem av			
427	Portsmouth, N. H. (a)	Oscar Eldredge	53 Lincoln Ave.	Fred C. Hatch	5 Pleasant	2d & 4th Friday
428	Springfield, Ill.	F. H. Spears	L. box 100	O. F. Davenport	226 ½ S. 5th st.	1st & 3d Monday
429	Bakersfield, Cal. (a)	Edward Stiern	1416 25th st.	Edw. Stien	2022 1 st	Fridays
430	Racine, Wis. (a)	Geo. H. McCarthy	1044 Villa st		Main & 4th sts	2d & 4th Wed'day
434	Douglas, Ariz. (a)	Julius Bunch	General Delivery	E. N. Graves	Fraternity hall	
435	Winnipeg, Man. (b)	T. Woodman	364 Redwood av	Albert Miles	Trades hall, James	2d & 4th Monday
437	Fall River, Mass.	Jno. A. Sullivan	576 Plymouth Ave		Celtic hall	1st & 3d Monday
438	Salisbury, N. C.	G. N. Cooper	417 N. Main st.			
445	Battle Creek (a)	H. F. Spier	40 S. Div. St.			
447	Rutland, Vt. (a)	J. Kirkpatrick	55 Summer st.			
448	Annapolis, Md. (a)	A. E. White	90 Johnson's pl.		Market Space	2d & 4th Thursday
449	Pocatello, Idaho (a)	A. J. Bruce	Box 196		S. Cleveland ave	1st & 3d Wed'day
450	Goldfield, Nev. (a)	J. T. Clemo	Box 439	C. V. Johnson		
451	Santa Barbara, Cal. (a)	Chas. M. Cooper	520 W. Anapamu	E. J. Morrison	Phitian Building	Thursday
452	Pensacola, Fla.	C. M. Thompson	Box 814	R. F. Davis	315½ S. Palalox st	Thursdays
456	Oklahoma City, O. T. (c)	Wm. M. Smith	429 E. 4th st.		Heron st.	Fridays
458	Aberdeen, Wash. (a)	T. M. Knott	Combination hot'l	Thos. Hartnett	Federation Hall	Friday
459	Cortland, N. Y. (a)	J. W. Mounsey	13½ Railroad st.	Robert E. Bell		2d & 4th Wed'day
460	Chickasa, I. T. (a)	H. D. Wheeler	413 Colorado av	J. Issenman	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
463	Montreal, Canada (a)	Jules Lushigan	311 St. Hubert st.	R. W. Clingman	Labor Temple	Thursdays
465	San Diego, Cal.	J. L. Stuart	P. O. Box 226		112 Logan ave.	1st & 3d Monday
466	Belvidere, Ill. (a)	H. T. Wilson	1208 Garfield ave.	Jno. F. Purnley		
467	Chattanooga	Luke Hall	403 W. 6th st	D. G. M. Wallick		
469	York, Pa. (a)	E. J. Oates	635 W. York av		223 W. Market	Tuesdays
471	Millinocket, Me.	W. Lyon	Box 213		Penobscot av	Last Saturday
473	Port Richmond, Cal.	F. A. Tittmore	Box 163	W. E. Roth	Pearls hall	Mondays
474	Memphis, Tenn. (c)	Chas. L. Hamilton	792 Chelsea ave.	Wm. H. Smith	Italian hall	Monday
475	Silverton, Col.	J. H. Graham			Greene st.	Saturday
477	San Bernardino, Cal.	C. A. Lytle	Box 134	B. F. Hime	Dameron Hall	Thursday
481	Indianapolis, Ind.	R. N. Harvey	36½ E. Wash. st.	Ernest Nessler	36½ E. Washington	Wednesdays
483	Tacoma, Wash.	R. F. Gleason	909 S. 12th st.	H. E. Durant	913½ Tac. ave.	Thursday
486	Paterson, N. J.	Jno. R. Norris	100 Goodwin st.		Helvetia Hall	1st & 3d Friday
489	Los Angeles, Cal. (I)	P. F. Backus	Station S	H. Hosford	Union Labor Temp.	2d and 4th Fridays

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
491	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson	Kingston, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson	Building Trades H.	1st Thursday
494	Milwaukee, Wis.	James Daily	318 State st.	Walter Wilke	3d & Prairie	Fridays
496	Oil City, Pa.	R. M. Hutchinson	7312 Wash ave.	H. B. Ravey	I. B. E. N. Hall	Fridays
497	Stately Island	P. F. Bailly	Tompkins ave.			
498	Ft. Scott, Kan.	Fred Meyers	1101 Walker st.			
501	Yonkers, N. Y.	Daniel Lane	198 Webster ave.	J. W. Ratcliff	518 S. 4th st.	Thursdays
505	White Plains, N. Y.	Jas J. Joyce	78 Brookfield st.			
506	Chicago Heights, Ill. (A)	E. H. Wright	1658 School st.			
508	Newark, N. Y. (A)	Wm. Torrey	9 Maple Court	A. Hunter	G. A. R. Hall	2d & 4th Wed, day
509	Washington, Pa. (A)	L. McMullen	117 Maple av.	B. D. Cameron		
511	Jackson, Tenn	F. W. Carr	Home Tel. Co.	Sid Felsenhae	Trade Council Hall	1st & 3d Mondays
512	Salem, Ore.	Walter L. Goss	Box 335		Commercial Hall.	2d Monday
515	Baltimore, Md.	O. E. Stone	739 W. Franklin	D. C. Harbough	1012 S. Schroeder st.	Fridays
516	Syracuse, N. Y. (f)	John P. Hayes	111 E. LaFayette ave.	Ralph Eighmy	Myers Hall	2d and 4th Fridays
517	Astoria, Ore. (a)	S. Carlson	591 Exchange st.	W. G. Cyrus	10th and Bond	1st & 3d Wed'days
518	Rumford Falls, Me.	Wm. M. Child	Ridgionville, Me.			
519	Paris, Ill.	O. G. Ludwig	401 Elm st.	Norman Benson		
520	Austin, Texas.	A. E. Hancock	103 W. 7th st	Jim Francis	Union Hall	2d & 4th Mondays
521	Bridgeport, Conn.	E. E. Graham	Box 929	T. F. Flynn	1106 Main st.	Tuesdays
522	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wheaton Sherman	539 Dean st	Emiel L. Davids	Lab Lyceum	Thursdays
525	Burlington, Ia	C. F. Glaser	227 Barrett st.	R. H. Zindel	Main & Jefferson st	1st & 3d Friday
526	Santa Cruz, Cal. (a)	Geo. M. Anderson	Lock Box 144			
527	Galveston, Tex	J. A. Kubler	1616 Ave G	John F. Flattery	307 23d st	2d & 4th Friday
528	Milwaukee, Wis	B. J. Kelly	778 Franklin pl.	Richard Nojke	318 State st	1st & 3d Thursday
530	Milwaukee, Wis. (f)	G. G. Sweazey	957 12th st			
532	Billings, Mont	E. A. Adams	Box 923			
533	Enid, Okla	C. M. Holmes	Box 207	Jas. Bloodworth	Labor Hall	1st & 3d Saturday
534	New York, N. Y. (c)	Ed. Gibbons	145 E. 54th st	Ernest Kume	Broadway & Grand	1st & 3d Tuesdays
535	Schneectady, N. Y. (c)	C. A. Sherman	240 Park pl	J. Richmeyer	247 E. 84th st.	Thursdays
537	San Francisco, Calif. (f)	S. J. Stowe	626 13th st, Oakla'd	J. J. Wharton	Arcade Hall	1st & 3d Saturdays
538	Danville, Ill. (c)	Geo. W. Howard	312 Grant st	Oscar Jackson	15th and Mission st.	Mondays
539	Schneectady, N. Y.	P. J. Campbell	160 Van Veahan a.		25 W. Main st.	4th Wednesday
541	Minneapolis, Minn. (i)	Theo. Richter	46 S. 12th st	E. H. Lundeen	36 S. 6th st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
542	Chico, Calif	C. A. Tinsley	G. P. O.	W. J. Chase	Henarie Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
543	New London, Conn.	Fred L. Yoemans	46 Windham St.	C. C. Comstock	Jay & Huntington	1st Monday
544	Edmonton, Alberta, Can	Wm. J. Murphy	Box 1251	R. W. Broder	Houston's Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
545	Monterey, Calif (a)	J. A. Searle	251 Spruce st	J. R. Pedro	B. T. Hall	Tuesdays
549	Ely, Nev	R. J. Franks	Box 645	W. S. Moir		Mondays
550	Lewistown, Mont	E. D. Porter			Pres. Resi.	1st Tuesday
551	Detroit, Mich. (f)	Jas. G. Dwyer	656 6th st.	J. H. Simmons	140 1st st.	Fridays
554	Fort Dodge, Ia	Fred. A. Roepke	Gen. Del	F. A. Roepke	827 1st av., south	1st & 3d Wed'day
555	Ossining, N. Y	Wm. H. Traphagen	16 William st	Walter Nystrom	Grand Army Hall	2d & 4th Saturday
556	Walla Walla, Wash. (a)	R. M. Bolt	Box 307		Labor Temple 3d st	2d & 4th Wed'day
558	Tamaqua, Pa. (a)	Thomas Fredrick	Box 110	W. S. Home	Wentzel Bro. Hall	1st & 3d Fridays
559	Trinidad, Colo.	Stanley B. Rose	Osborne House.			
560	Pasadena, Cal. (c)	J. E. Mergenthaler	34 Yale st	Harold Kloeckner	Stanton Bldg. 3d fl	Thursdays
562	Kenosha, Wis. (a)	Gerhard Stienke	402 Lake av	Roy B. White	Carpenters Hall	1st & 3d Monday
563	El Reno, O. T. (a)	Chas. W. Wray	404 S. Bickford st	Geo. E. Grider	121 N. Bick	Mondays
565	Schneectady, N. Y.	Phillip Winkle	423 Fulton st.			
566	Springfield, Mass	J. F. McInnis	11 Everett st.	D. A. Hogan		
568	Moose Jaur, Sash. Ca. (a)	T. R. Crozier	North-West Est. C	H. Burleson		Saturdays
569	Alpena, Mich. (a)	Jno. B. Willis	115 Lincoln st	J. A. Taylor		
570	Quoscon, Ariz.	H. M. Hepburn	324 S. Stone st.	H. B. Wenk		
572	Regina, Saskatchewan	J. B. Eadie	Box 1183 Athol st.			
573	San Diego, Calif.	W. H. Gerner	2218 A. st	Fred Sackett		
574	Bremerton, Wash	J. P. Johnson		David B. Starr	Eagle Hall	2d & 4th Tuesday
575	Portsmouth Ohio (a)	Wm. Barry	226 W. 2d st.	C. W. Kugelman	Central Labor Hall	2d & 4th Monday
576	New Orleans, La.	Robert Durbin	437 State st.	Chas. Tourge		
577	Lead, S. D. (a)	Chris. Crosby	8 Main st.			
578	Boulder, Colo. (a)	L. H. Goodnow	636 Marine st.	T. H. O'Donnell	Odd Fellows Hall	Sunday
579	Globe, Ariz. (a)	I. F. Johnson	Box 534	Stephen Tillman		2d & 4th Mondays
580	Olympia, Wash. (a)	Wm. Hitt	1217 E. 4th st	Robert L. McKee	Fashion Hall	1st & 3d Wed'days
581	Beatrice, Neb. (a)	M. Tiger	39 Pine st.		Bell Bldg.	1st & 3d Mondays
582	Beatrice, Nebr. (a)	C. L. Walker	1215 Market st.		Union Hall	1st & 3d Tuesday
583	El Paso Tex.	C. A. Gibert	Box 1105	C. S. Chalfaut	Odd Fellows Hall	Friday
584	Tulsa, I. T.	G. Gamble	216 N. Elgin st	J. A. Ryan	Labor Headquarters	1st & 3d Friday
587	Freomont, Neb.	H. S. Trotter	548 W. 9th st		6th & Broad sts.	1st & 3d Thursday
588	Lowell, Mass.	Clarence E. Perham	22 Third ave	Ronald Gillis	22 Middle st.	1st & 3d Tuesday
589	Saskaboon, Canada	J. H. Ellis	Box 349	J. H. Hellier		
590	Connorsville, Ind.	Harry Gwin	326 Walnut st	Harry Gwin	522 Central ave.	1st & 3d Tuesday
591	Stockton, Cal.	W. R. Gregory	1017 Sutter st	C. S. Estrada	Huter st.	Monday
592	Kansas City, Kan.	R. R. Dell	3002 Vine st	Wm. Skinner	1112 Locust st.	Fridays
593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	W. O. Peck	210 Park ave.	Wm. Hare	G. A. R. Central av.	1st & 3d Wed'day
594	Santa Rosa, Cal	H. F. West	834 2nd st.	L. D. Decker	Union Hall 32d st.	1st & 3d Tuesdays
595	Oakland, Cal. (c)	O. F. Erickson	1921-A Francisco	W. J. Parr	865 Broadway	Friday
596	Wichita Falls, Tex.	H. McCauley		J. P. Moore		
597	Minneapolis, Minn	W. H. Brown	2008 Russell ave	J. B. Tiroux	45 S. 4th st.	Tuesday
598	Wichitaw, Kan. (c)	H. E. Steirberg	Box 612	D. M. Fuller	115 Emporia ave	Monday
599	Iowa City, Ia. (a)	C. W. Carlton	119 W. Governor			
600	Columbus, Ohio (c)	H. E. Miller	1177 E. Long st.			
602	Pottsville, Pa.	D. M. Campbell	St. Clair, Pa.	Jos. F. Reilly	{ A. O. Hall Pollsville.	2d & 4th Monday
603	New York, N. Y.	A. A. Anderson	1661 Degraw st.	W. Kesils	393 2nd ave.	2nd and 4th Weds.
604	Evansville, Ind. (c)	Roy Hoskinson	1124 E. Deleware.	Joe Schant	315 1/2 4th st.	Mondays
605	Pana, Ill. (a)	Chas. C. Green	109 S. Elm st.	Wm. Swim		Monday, Jan. 6, '08
606	Huntington, W. Va. (a)	J. M. Retherford	1046 4th Ave.			
607	Detroit, Mich. (i)	Henri E. Gable	132 Alfred st.	Wm. H. Allen	Prismatic Temple	2nd and 4th Mons.
608	Mansfield, Ky. (a)					
609	Spokane, Wash. (h)	Jos. E. Hicks	E. 401 Bridge' tav.			
611	Independence, Kans.	C. B. Hill	Ind. Elec. Co.			

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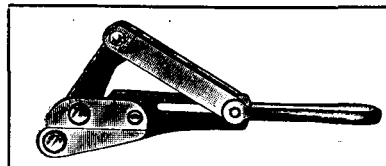
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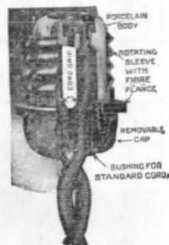
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